JOINT OPERATION PLANNING SYSTEM (JOPS) III

MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE (MPM)

USERS MANUAL

DRAFT

WORLDWIDE MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM

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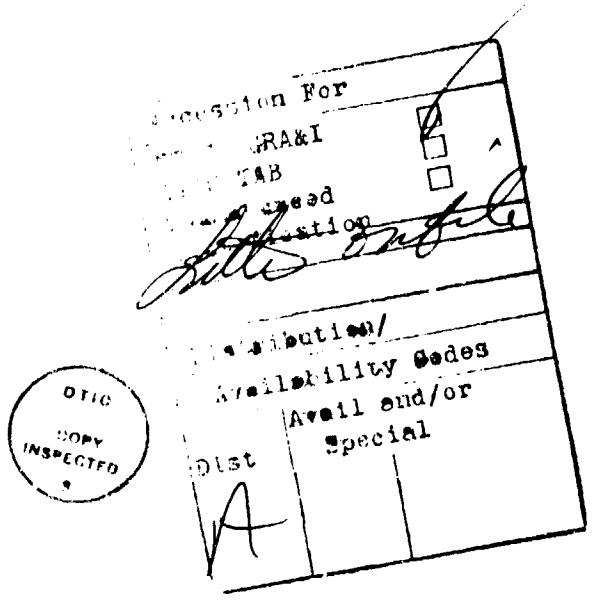
ABSTRACT

The Medical Planning Module (MPM) is a susbsystem of the Joint Operation Planning System. The MPM is an entirely new Medical Planning System designed to replace the JOPS III Medical Planning Program (MED). The MPM is intended to provide a consistent means of predicting and evaluating medical requirements in support of OPLAN development. It is designed to be compatible with the organization and unit structure of each of the services and to recognize the unique requirements of each of the services.

The MPM derives a population at risk, subdivided both by geographic echelon and unit type, from an OPLAN dependent JOPS III TPFDD. The population at risk serves as the source of daily admissions to the medical system computed by echelon arrayed into 4 patient classes whose numbers, length of stay and death rates are determined by service developed diagnostic frequency data from the JOPS Medical Data Base correlated with user specified combat intensity and admission rate information. Admissions are, in turn, used to compute patient load, evacuations, returns to duty and up to 10 service specified and 5 user defined medical care requirements.



SECTION 1. GENERAL

1.1 Purpose of the Users Manual

The objective of the Users Manual for the Joint Operation Planning System (JOPS) III Medical Planning Module (MPM) is to provide user personnel with the information necessary to effectively use this software system. As the MPM is designed for use by non-ADP oriented staff medical planners, the description of the system's interfaces and functions is written in non-technical language. A cursory knowledge of the JOPS III Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) File and an understanding of the medical terminology used by the system is assumed.

1.2 Project References

OJCS J-4 Tasking Request No. J4036 initiated 24 Jul 80
OJCS J-4 Tasking Request No. J4056 initiated 26 Aug 81

1.3 Terms and Abbreviations

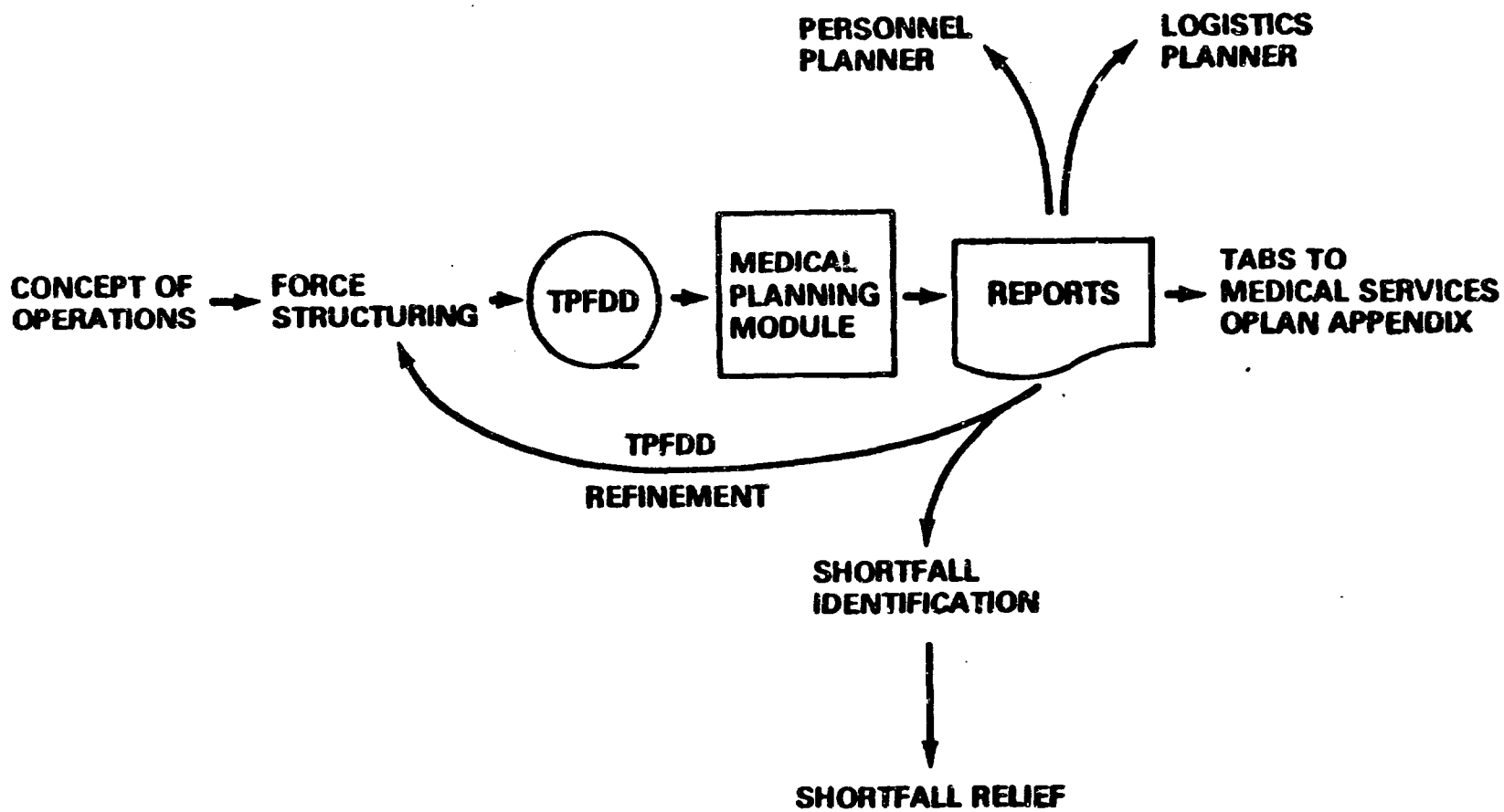
A list of terms, definitions, and acronyms unique to this document is provided in Appendix O.

1.4 Security and Privacy

The computer programs which comprise the MPM software are UNCLASSIFIED. The Medical Data Base is classified SECRET. The classification of the output (both reports and tapes) produced by the MPM is determined by the classification both of the data base and the OPLAN to which it applies. The user is responsible for assigning the appropriate security classification to the MPM outputs.

JOPS III MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE

INVOLVEMENT IN OPLAN DEVELOPMENT



SECTION 2. SYSTEM SUMMARY

2.1 System Application

The Jops III is intended to provide the planning community with an automated tool to assist in the rapid development and/or appraisal of contingency plans. As an integral part of this system, the Medical Planning Module (MPM) assists the medical planner in quantifying the impact of a proposed operations plan on the medical system through the automated interface of an OPLAN dependent Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) File, a JOPS Medical Data Base and a Medical Working File (MWF) containing OPLAN dependent planning factors provided by the medical planner. The primary output product of the Medical Planning Module is a series of printed reports that portray patient flow and ancillary medical care requirements.

2.2 System Operation

The Medical Planning Module functions in both an on-line timesharing and off-line batch process mode. In the on-line mode, the planner interfaces with the MPM software and a previously created TPFDD through a VIP (CRT) terminal to generate a new, or modify an existing, Medical Working File (MWF). When the user completes his or her manipulation of the MWF planning parameters, the file is saved to tape and an off-line batch job is spawned to interface the user input data with the JOPS Medical Data Base, perform all computations and print the output reports.

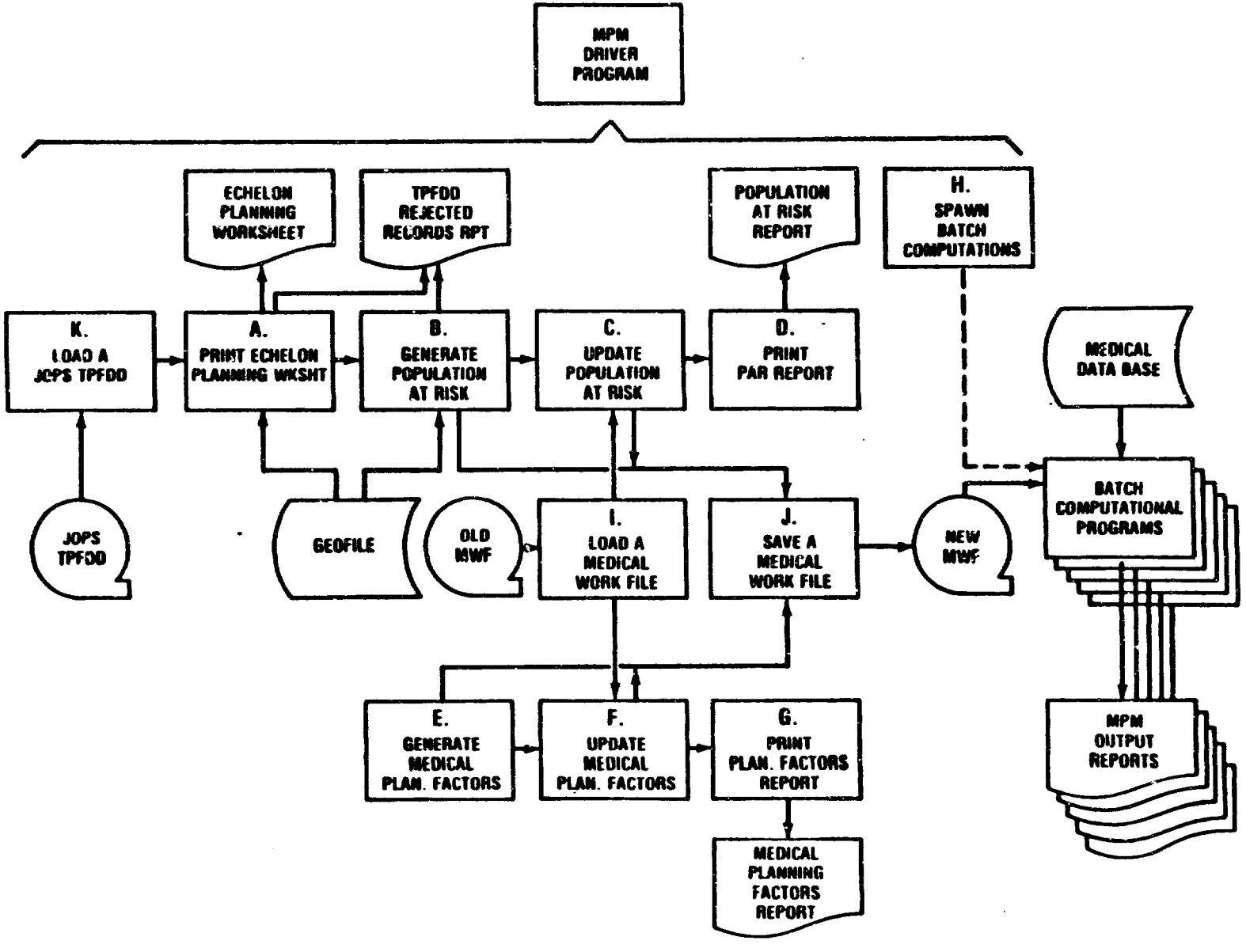
2.3 System Configuration

2.3.1 Equipment Environment. The JOPS Medical Planning Module is designed and programmed to be operational on any WWMCCS HIS 6000 computer system configuration - Medium, Large, or Force Control - within a 36K core storage allocation shared with the JOPS III System Monitor. The minimum WWMCCS hardware configuration includes:

a. Honeywell 6000 Series Computer System
b. 96K Core Memory
c. DSS181 Disk Storage
d. MTH405 or MTH493 Magnetic Tape Drives
e. PRT201 and RLP300 Printers
f. CRZ201 Card Reader
g. CPZ201 Card Punch

JOPS III MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE

SYSTEM FLOWCHART



2.3.2 Software Environment

a. Honeywell Series 600/6000 General Comprehensive Operating Supervisor (GCOS)
b. Honeywell Series 6000 COBOL American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standard Cobol
c. Honeywell Indexed Sequential Processor (ISP)
d. Honeywell File Management System (FMS)
e. Honeywell 6000 COBOL Compiler
f. Honeywell 600/6000 General Macro Assembly Program (GMAP)
g. Honeywell 6000 General Remote Terminal System (GRTS)
h. Honeywell 6000 Timesharing System (TSS)
i. JOPS III System Monitor (SM)

2.4 System Organization

The Medical Planning Module is functionally subdivided between timesharing and batch programs. The batch program jobstream is initiated by a timesharing batch/spawn program.

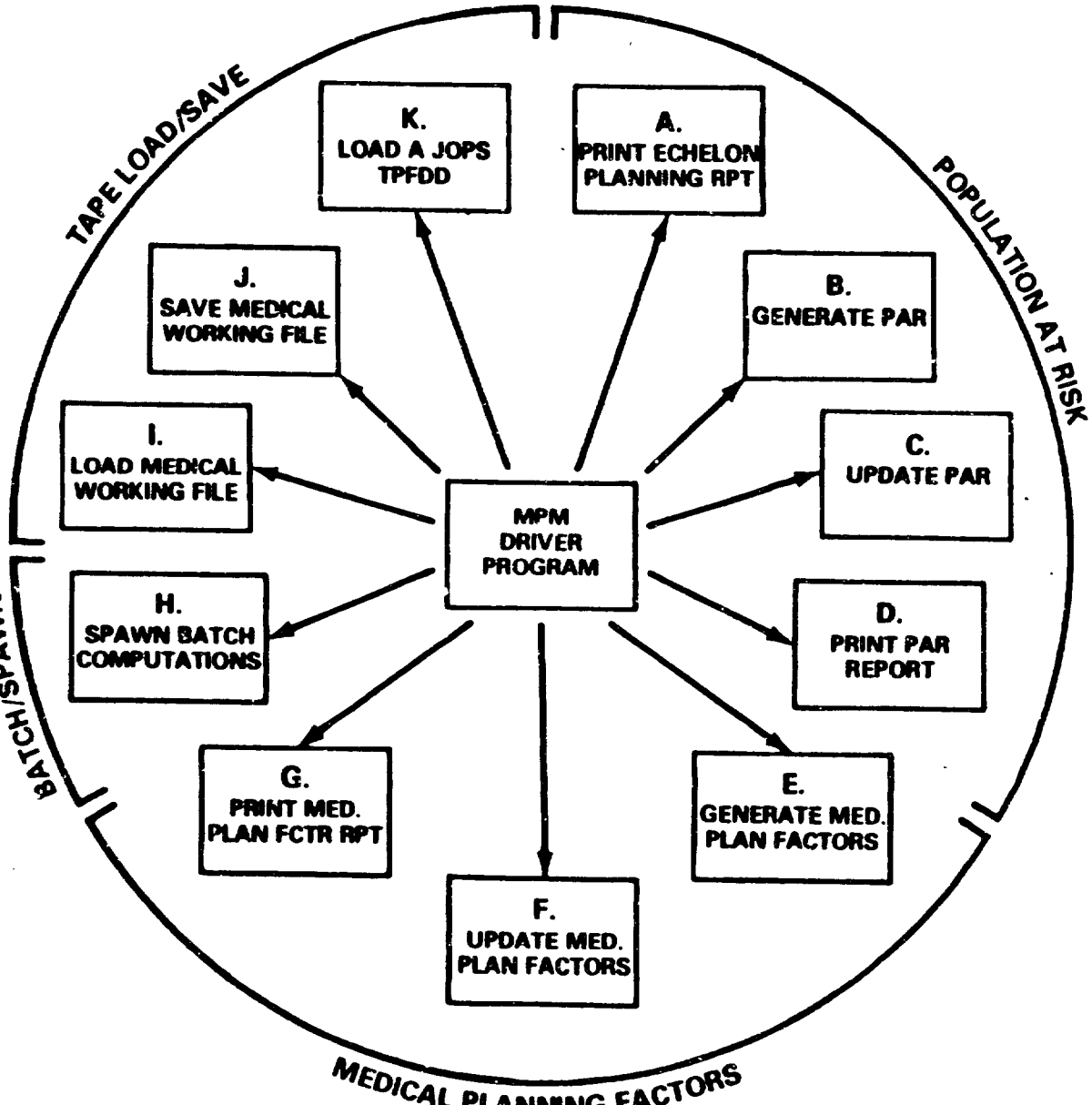
2.4.1 Timesharing Programs. Unlike other JOPS III subsystems, the various MPM timesharing programs are not treated as separate modules but rather as user options within a single MPM "driver module". This arrangement alleviates the requirement for the user to memorize or otherwise retain a list of module names, permits the one-time entry of certain data elements that would otherwise have to be entered in several individual programs and provides a simplified edit loop that will provide automatic advisories to the user if certain other program options should be completed either before or after execution of a selected option.

2.4.1.1 Driver Module. This program is the entry point to the JOPS Medical Planning Module. All planner interactions with the MPM software to include initiation of the batch computational process occur within this module. The driver module may be accessed by entering the module name "MPM" at the "Enter Module To Be Executed" level any time after entry into the JOPS system. All remaining timesharing programs discussed below are listed on a "menu" within the driver module for selection by the user. Suggested sequences for selection and execution of these programs are outlined in Appendix N of this manual.

2.4.1.2 Option A - Print Echelon Planning Worksheet. This option provides a printed list of all unique destination geolocation codes/country codes from a TPFDD with accompanying descriptive information from the GEOFILE. The Echelon Planning worksheet provides the planner with an off-line method for determining echelon assignments prior to generating or modifying the medical Population at Risk (PAR) Records on the terminal.

JOPS III MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE

TIMESHARING PROGRAM OPTIONS



2.4.1.3 Option B - Generate Population at Risk (PAR) Records. This option permits the planner to echelon the TPFDD force records between a combat zone and a communications zone (COMMZ) by destination country, destination geolocation code and/or Unit Line Number (ULN). The planner may also divide the force records between "combat" and "support" units based on UTC functional category code. Once echelon and unit type designations are complete, the TPFDD is read and a PAR record is created for each force record. The PAR records contain all TPFDD, echelon and unit type information needed for later MPM processing.

2.4.1.4 Option C - Update PAR Records. This option allows the planner to selectively modify previously designated echelon or "combat"/"support" unit type assignments.

2.4.1.5 Option D - Generate Population at Risk Report. This option prints a formatted report showing existing data in the PAR records.

2.4.1.6 Option E - Generate Medical Planning Factors Records. This option accepts the user defined medical planning parameters that will, in conjunction with the JOPS Medical Data Base, be applied against the Population at Risk Records during the later batch computational process (MPM Option H) to generate medical system admissions, patient flow and medical care requirements. The Medical Planning Factors Records include planner defined data on combat intensity, admission rates, evacuation policy and optional command-unique care requirements.

2.4.1.7 Option F - Update Medical Planning Factors Records. This option allows the user to selectively modify previously generated medical planning factors.

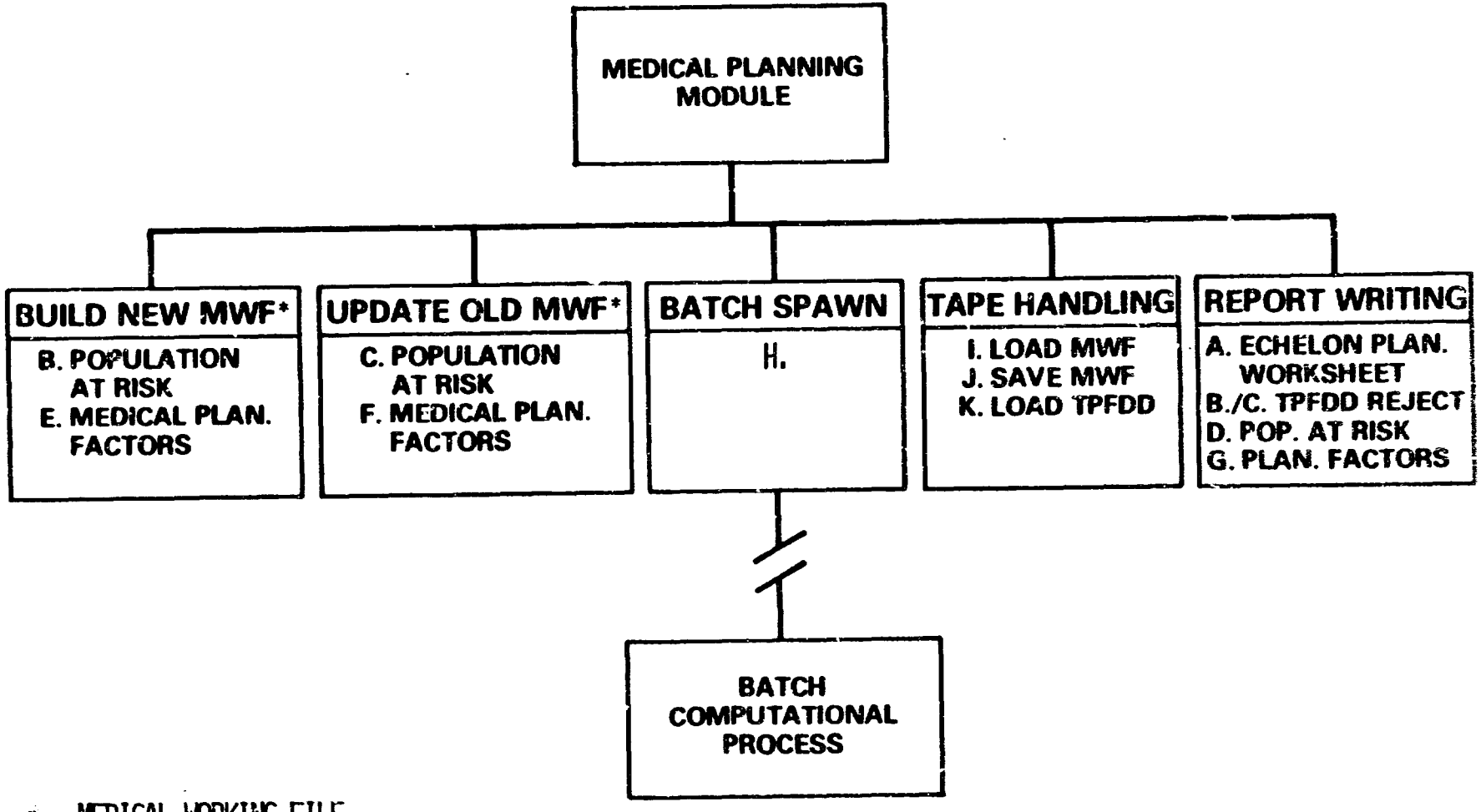
2.4.1.8 Option G - Generate Medical Planning Factors Report. This option prints a formatted report of the planner defined data in the Medical Planning Factors Records.

2.4.1.9 Option H - Spawn Medical Computations. This option initiates the off-line batch computational and report generating process. This option may be initiated only after the planner has generated both the Medical Planning Factors Records (Option E) and the Population at Risk Records (Option B) and saved them to tape in the form of a Medical Working File (Option J).

2.4.2 Option I - Load a Medical Working File. This option is available for use if the planner wishes to load a Medical Working File created during an earlier terminal session. This option would normally be executed prior to use of either of the record modification programs (MPM Options C and/or F).

JOPS III MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE

USER OPTIONS BY FUNCTIONAL AREA



* = MEDICAL WORKING FILE

2.4.2.1 Option J - Save a Medical Working File. This option is used at the end of each terminal session to save the generated data to tape for future use. This option must also be executed prior to spawning the batch computational process (Option H) as the off-line process draws its input from tape.

2.4.2.2 Option K - Load a JOPS TPFDD. A Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) File tape must be loaded prior to printing the Echelon Planning Worksheet (Option A) and/or initial generation of the Population at Risk records (Option B).

2.4.2.3 Batch Programs. The Medical Planning Module includes 12 user transparent batch programs that execute off-line after the timesharing spawn medical computations option (Option H) is initiated. These programs read the planner-generated Population at Risk and Medical Planning Factors Records from tape, extract related data from the JOPS Medical Data Base and create OPLAN unique data tables to serve as input to a series of algorithms that generate admissions, flow patients through the medical system and compute their care requirements. After the care computations are complete, the batch process produces a series of between 9 and 14 printed reports. The computational process is intentionally conducted in the off-line batch environment to minimize the burden on the timesharing system and to eliminate the requirement for the planner to sit at the terminal while processing takes place.

2.5 Performance

The Medical Planning Module will process one military service for any user defined time length up through 180 OPLAN days. The system generally has no limitations which significantly affect its performance and capabilities. Comprehensive edit routines are built into each timesharing program to identify input errors and allow for immediate on-line correction. While the edit routines will prevent the input of any data elements that could cause an abort within the batch computational process, responsibility for the realism of user provided inputs, particularly multipliers, lies ultimately with the planner. Speed of execution in both the timesharing and batch environments is generally limited only by the competition for computer resources by other system users and the level of priority available to the planner.

2.6 Data Base.

In the timesharing mode, the Medical Planning Module interfaces with an OPLAN unique Time Phased Force Deployment Data File and Summary Reference File (both normally loaded from tape but disk resident on some systems), and the disk resident Standard Specified Geographic Location File. In the batch mode, the MPM interfaces with the disk resident JOPS Medical Data Base File and the Medical Working File (MWF).

2.6.1 Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) File. The TPFDD File contains an OPLAN dependent force list constructed and tailored by other JOPS III modules. The TPFDD may also contain non-unit supply, resupply and replacement records. In its interface with the TPFDD, the MPM extracts data only from legitimate force records that contain personnel who are considered part of the population at risk. TPFDD data elements used by the MPM include the Unit Line Number, Unit Type Code, unit name or description, unit destination, destination required delivery date and unit strength.

2.6.2 Summary Reference File (SRF). This file contains general descriptive information about the OPLAN and other plan unique data not contained in the TPFDD file. The SRF is automatically loaded along with the TPFDD file. OPLAN descriptive data from the SRF is displayed to the planner when the TPFDD file is loaded to allow the planner to check that he or she is dealing with the proper TPFDD. The MPM does not actually process any SRF data.

2.6.3 Standard Specified Geographic Location File (GEOFILE). This file contains standard worldwide geographic data keyed to GEOLOC code. MPM extracts location name, country/state name and installation type code from the GEOFILE for inclusion in the Echelon Planning Worksheet and the Population at Risk Records.

2.6.4 Medical Data Base. This file contains Service specific data used during the batch computation process. Major data elements include: WIA and KIA correlated to the various combat intensity and scenario definitions; evacuation rates and average length of stay information (by patient class) associated with the various system standard evacuation policy definitions and a series of system standard care requirements with multipliers by patient class and day of stay within the medical system. Data elements from the Medical Data Base are selected for extraction and use in correspondence with OPLAN unique items defined by the planner in the MPM Medical Planning Factors Records.

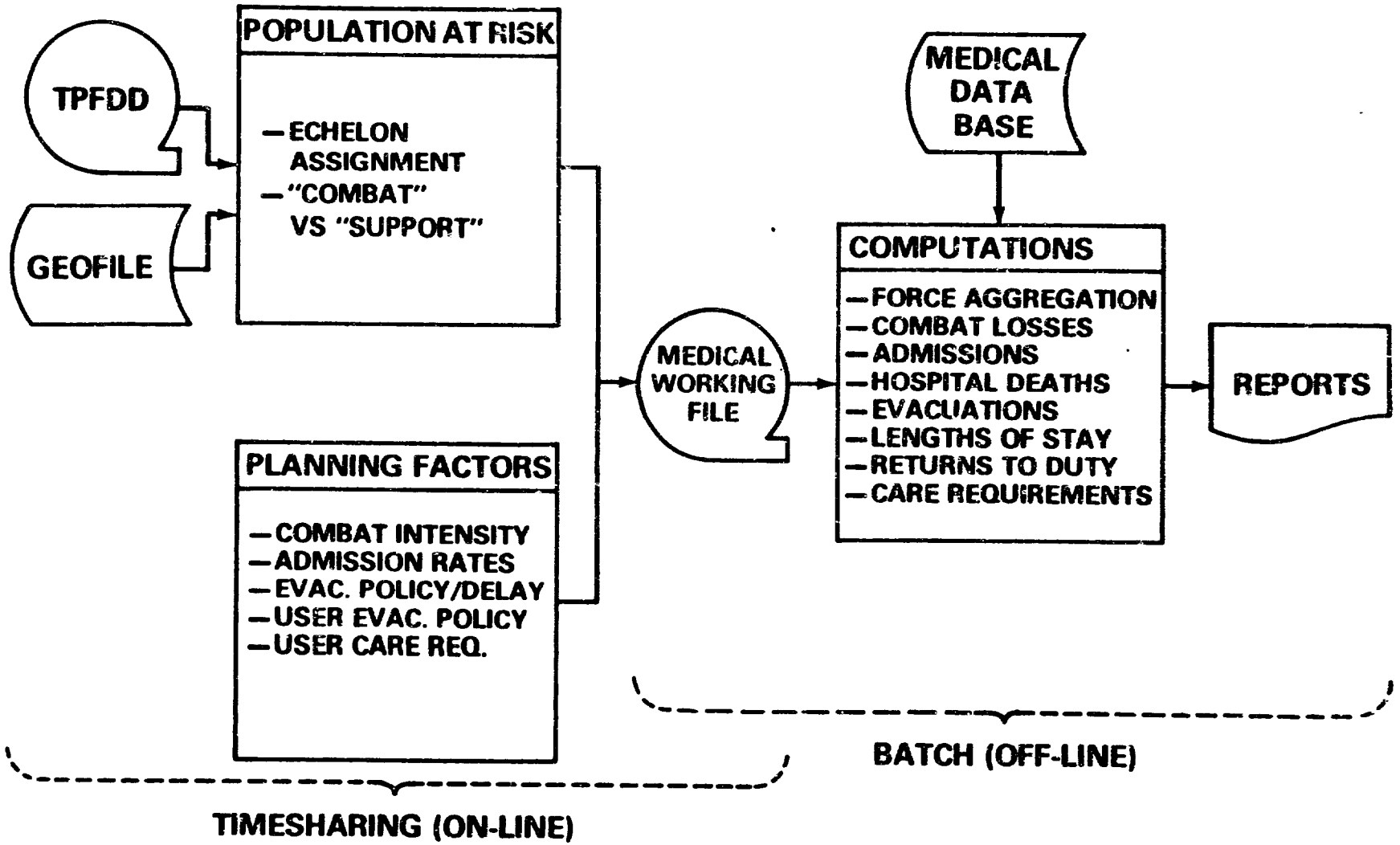
2.7 General Description of Inputs, Processing, Outputs

2.7.1 Inputs. User inputs are in the form of responses to computer initiated dialogue required to properly execute each selected timesharing program. Input data may be considered as functionally divided between force scenario (Population at Risk Records), medical scenario (Medical Planning Factors Records) and utility routine (tape handling and batch/spawn process) information. Specific inputs required by each timesharing program are described in detail in Appendixes A thru L.

2.7.2 Processing. The timesharing program execution sequence is determined by user choice and any accompanying prerequisite to save or load data to or from tape. The batch process cannot be spawned until after both the Population at Risk and Medical Planning Factors Records have been built and

JOPS III MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE

CONCEPTUAL OVERVIEW



saved to a Medical Working File (MWF) Tape. Once spawned, the batch process first reads in the MWF and then extracts the appropriate corresponding data from the Medical Data Base. Data from these inputs is processed through a series of algorithms and the computed results are written to a series of reports.

2.7.3 Outputs. The MPM outputs reports both in the timesharing and batch modes. The timesharing outputs are used in recording planner input parameters. The batch process outputs record the results of the MPM computations. The reports listed below are discussed in detail and illustrated in the appendixes of this manual.

2.7.3.1 Echelon Planning Worksheet. This report provides a one time listing of all unique locations in a TPFDD with accompanying descriptive information.

2.7.3.2 TPFDD Rejected Records Report. This report provides a list of all force records from the TPFDD that could not be processed by MPM with an explanation of their deficiencies.

2.7.3.3 Population at Risk Report. This report provides a formatted listing of the information in the Population at Risk Records.

2.7.3.4 Medical Planinng Factors Report. This report shows all the user defined medical parameters in the Medical Planning Factors Records.

2.7.3.5 Population at Risk/Loss Report. This report shows the theater troop strength and KIAs/POWs/MIAs/hospital mortalities per time interval and echelon.

2.7.3.6 Admissions Report. This report shows total admissions by patient class by echelon for each time interval.

2.7.3.7 Evacuation Report. This report shows peak evacuation requirements and total evacuees by patient class and aggregate total by time interval over each of the evacuation channels.

2.7.3.8 Returns to Duty Report. This report shows returns to duty both by total per time interval and cumulative running total for the OPLAN.

2.7.3.9 Operating Room Requirements Report. This report shows peak daily demand for operating rooms by echelon by time interval.

2.7.3.10 Physician Requirements Report. This report shows peak daily demand for physicians by echelon and OPLAN total per time interval.

2.7.3.11 Blood/IV Fluid Requirements Report. This report shows total requirements for units of whole blood and IV fluids by echelon per time interval.

2.7.3.12 Hospital Bed Requirements Report. This report shows peak demand for surgical and medical beds and a combined total by echelon per time interval.

2.7.3.13 Medical Supply (Class 8) Requirements. This report shows total demand for medical supplies by individual echelon and theater total per time interval.

2.7.3.14 User Specified Care Requirement Report. Zero to five such reports are produced at the option of the planner showing peak and total demand by echelon per time interval for unique care requirements defined by the planner.

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SECTION 3. STAFF FUNCTIONS RELATED TO TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

3.1 Initiation Procedures

The user interface with the Medical Planning Module is controlled by the JOPS III System Monitor (SM). The planner accesses the MPM by first initializing the SM and then requesting "MPM" at the "enter module to be executed" level (see Section 1, Appendix M for more detail).

3.2 Staff Input Requirements

Staff inputs to the MPM are created on an online terminal in response to program-initiated dialog. The user must additionally assure that the TPFDD/SRF files and Medical Working File are available and loaded when so required by the desired MPM programs.

3.2.1 Input Formats. Specific input requirements for each MPM program are described in Appendixes A thru L of this manual.

3.2.2 Composition Rules. Input composition requirements are identified in both the program appendixes of this manual and the terminal screen displays. Additional optional explanations of formats and their use are available at the user's request on the terminal during execution of several of the MPM programs.

3.2.3 Input Vocabulary. Specific codes utilized by the MPM system are explained in both the appendixes of this manual and program narrative displays. OPLAN dependent unit line numbers (ULNs) and geolocation codes (GEOCODES) required by certain options in the build and/or modify Population at Risk programs may be obtained from the Population at Risk Report, the Echelon Planning Worksheet or the TPFDD.

3.2.4 Sample Inputs. The individual program appendixes identify the specific displays and responses encountered during the execution of the Medical Planning Module.

3.3 Output Requirements

Output reports available from the MPM timesharing programs are individually produced upon user request. Reports created by the MPM batch process are automatically printed when the process is executed. Outputs are printed on the central computer site printer or a remote line printer (RLP) as designated by the user.

3.3.1 Output Formats. The report formats are illustrated in the individual program appendixes of this manual. All outputs are formatted for standard 132-character print lines with appropriate headings and security classification on each page.

3.3.2 Sample Outputs. Samples of all reports are included in the individual program appendixes of this manual.

3.3.3 Output Vocabulary. Unique codes and abbreviations that appear in the output reports are described in the program appendixes. All units of measure are explained in the report formats.

3.4 Utilization of System Outputs

The output reports produced by the MPM have several applications. The reports produced by the various timesharing programs may be used to plan inputs, identify possible deficiencies in the TPFDD or provide a record of current or previously input planning parameters. The reports produced as a result of the batch computational process will provide an analysis of the medical ramifications of a particular OPLAN.

3.5 Recovery and Error Correction Procedures

The TPFDD file is automatically edited for errors by the program that builds the Population at Risk Records. Incorrect or incomplete TPFDD records are bypassed during processing and subsequently listed on the TPFDD Rejected Records Report. Data codes entered by the planner via the terminal are edited by various software routines and, when found to be improper, rejected with an error message directing that the particular item be corrected and reentered. Any aborts of the batch computational process caused by consistency errors resulting from a combination of user input parameters that are correct in and of themselves but illogical in relation to other input parameters will result in the printing of a message explaining the error. Recovery from such errors will require the correction and resaving of the Medical Working File and the subsequent reinitialization of the batch process.

SECTION 4. FILE QUERY PROCEDURES

No special file query procedures are provided within the MPM system. Data comprising a Medical Working File can be viewed in the Population at Risk and Medical Planning Factors Reports. The Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) File may be viewed in either terminal screen or report format and the Specified Geolocation File (GEOFILE) may be viewed in terminal screen format using various JOPS III Force Requirements Generator (FRG) modules (see Appendix M or JOPS FRG Users Manual).

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APPENDIX A

MPM DRIVER PROGRAM

A.1 Purpose

The MPM driver program is the entry point to the JOPS Medical Planning Module subsystem. The driver program in turn offers all the other MPM capabilities to the planner for his or her selection and use via a "menu" display The driver program passes certain common data elements among the other programs and checks to assure that necessary prerequisites have been met prior to the execution of selected MPM programs. The driver program provides the user with error, warning and informational messages when appropriate.

A.2 General

The MPM driver program is designed strictly for the user's convenience as is evidenced in the following list of its functions:

A.2.1 Single Point of Entry. All Medical Planning Modules are accessed through the driver program. While the MPM system contains a number of programs that are the equivalent of modules in other JOPS subsystems, the user only needs to remember one module name, "MPM", to access any and all of the MPM programs. All program options are listed and selected from a program "menu" displayed by the MPM driver program. Upon completion of each option, the driver program redisplays the list of MPM programs available for use.

A.2.2 Retention of Common Data Items. The MPM driver program collects information common to two or more of the other MPM programs and passes the information to the appropriate programs when they are called. This process assures consistency in data elements common to multiple programs and eliminates the need for the user to answer the same question more than once.

A.2.3 Advisory Messages. The MPM driver program analyzes each MPM program selection to see if either a TPFDD or Medical Working File is required to be present prior to program execution. If the required file is not present, the driver places a message on the terminal screen advising the user of the error and the proper MPM option to request to load the appropriate data. The driver program also displays a warning message to resave the Medical Work File to tape prior to completion of a terminal session if modifications were made to the file by MPM Option B (generate the Population at Risk Records), C (Update the Population at Risk Records), E (generate the Medical Planning Factors Records), or F (Update the Medical Planning Factors Records).

A.3 Inputs

The MPM Driver Program is accessed at the "ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED" level within the JOPS timesharing system. Input is in the form of user responses to the program-initiated dialog listed in the steps below. (See Section 1, Appendix M for the JOPS initialization procedures required to bring up the "ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED" command.)

Step 1 - Display:

ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED.

Step 2 - Enter:

"MPM"

Step 3 - Display:

```
THE MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE (MPM) IS DESIGNED TO PROCESS
A SINGLE U. S. SERVICE.  PLEASE SELECT THE SERVICE YOU WISH
TO PROCESS USING THE LIST BELOW -
   A - U. S. ARMY
   F - U. S. AIR FORCE
   M - U. S. MARINE CORPS
   N - U. S. NAVY
ENTER A, F, M, N OR END TO TERMINATE THIS MODULE
```

Step 4 - Enter:
"A", "F", "M", "N" or "END" as appropriate.

Step 5 - Display:

```
ENTER CLASSIFICATION FOR YOUR OUTPUTS FROM THE LIST BELOW -
   U - UNCLASSIFIED
   C - CONFIDENTIAL
   S - SECRET
   T - TOP SECRET
ENTER U, C, S, T OR END TO TERMINATE THIS MODULE
```

Step 6 - Enter:

"U", "C", "S", "T" or "END" as appropriate.

Step 7 - Display:

```
ENTER 'S' TO DIRECT YOUR OUTPUT TO THE COMPUTER ROOM PRINTER
ENTER 'R(XX)' TO DIRECT YOUR OUTPUT TO A REMOTE LINE PRINTER
    WHERE REMOTE PRINTER DEVICE ID IS XX
```

Step 8 - Enter:

"S" or "R(--)" with the remote printer device identifier indicated within the parentheses.

Step 9 - Display:

```
PLEASE SELECT AN MPM FUNCTION FROM THE LIST BELOW -
  A - PRINT THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET REPORT
  B - GENERATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
  C - UPDATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
  D - PRINT THE POPULATION-AT-RISK REPORT
  E - GENERATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
  F - UPDATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
  G - PRINT THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT
  H - SPAWN THE MEDICAL COMPUTATIONS JOB
  I - LOAD THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE FROM TAPE
  J - SAVE THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE TO TAPE
  K - LOAD A JOPS TPFDD
  END - TERMINATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE
ENTER A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, OR END
```

Step 10 - Enter:

Alphabetic letter to indicate MPM option to be executed or "END" to return to the JOPS "ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED" level. Upon completion of any of options A thru K, control returns to the MPM driver program and Step 9 is repeated. See Appendix N of this manual for suggested sequences of selection and execution of the MPM options.

A.4 Processing

The MPM driver program collects repetitively used data elements in an executive hold area to be passed among other called MPM options. When an option is called, the driver program overlays itself with the called program. After the called program has completed execution, the driver program reassumes control and redisplays the master MPM option list. When the user enters "END", the driver program returns control to the JOPS System Monitor. so that the JOPS termination procedure can be initiated (See Section 2, Appendix M).

A.5 Outputs

The MPM driver program does not produce any permanent output products. Non-permanent outputs in the form of advisory messages are listed below.

A.5.1 Message 1. Message:

** ERROR - THE FUNCTION YOU SELECTED REQUIRES A TPFDD
** YOU CAN LOAD A TPFDD BY SELECTING FUNCTION K

Use: This message is displayed when MPM Options A or B are requested without a TPFDD File loaded.

A.5.2 Message 2. Message:

** ERROR - THE FUNCTION YOU SELECTED REQUIRES A MEDICAL-FILE
** YOU CAN LOAD A MEDICAL FILE BY SELECTING FUNCTION I

Use: This message is displayed when MPM Options F or G are requested without a Medical Working File loaded.

A.5.3 Message 3. Message:

** WARNING - THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE HAS BEEN CHANGED
** YOU CAN SAVE THE FILE TO TAPE BY SELECTING FUNCTION J

Use: This message is displayed upon conclusion of MPM options B, C, E and F. (Note if more than one of options B, C, E or F are to to executed in the same terminal session, the Option J tape save only needs to be executed once at the end.)

A.6 Files

There are no input or output files associated with the MPM driver program, per se. All files used by MPM are actually read or written to by other MPM programs after those programs have been called in for execution by the driver program. The driver program does conduct checks when appropriate to assure that the TPFDD File or Medical Working File are available for use in the operating system's available file table prior to calling in other MPM programs that would require their presence. The lack of an appropriate file would result in display of one of the error messages discussed in para. A.5.

APPENDIX B

MPM OPTION A - PRINT THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET

B.1 Purpose

MPM Option A prints the Echelon Planning Worksheet, a one-time report of all MPM applicable force destinations for a single military service from a JOPS III TPFDD, for use by the planner during the echelon assignment process in MPM Options B and C.

B.2 General

During the generation or modification of Population at Risk Records (MPM Options B and C), the planner is given the opportunity of echeloning the forces by country or specific unit destination location. The Echelon Planning Worksheet provides the planner with a list of all unique destinations, grouped by country/state to be used in planning such echeloning. This worksheet offers several advantages: it lists repetitive TPFDD destinations only one time, it lists destinations only for the military service under consideration, it adds in descriptive geographic information not found in the TPFDD and it provides a simple, formatted, offline planning device to reduce time spent on the terminal. When processing is complete, the number of destinations extracted and the number rejected is shown. Generation and use of the Echelon Planning Worksheet is optional.

B.3 Inputs

The Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) File from the OPLAN under consideration and the standard specified Geolocation File (GEOFILE) are the primary inputs to this program. User input consists of two simple responses to the below listed terminal displays:

Step 1 - Display:

```
PLEASE SELECT AN MPM FUNCTION FROM THE LIST BELOW -
   A - PRINT THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET REPORT
   B - GENERATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
   C - UPDATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
   D - PRINT THE POPULATION-AT-RISK REPORT
   E - GENERATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
   F - UPDATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
   G - PRINT THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT
   H - SPAWN THE MEDICAL COMPUTATIONS JOB
   I - LOAD THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE FROM TAPE
   J - SAVE THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE TO TAPE
   K - LOAD A JOPS TPFDD
   END - TERMINATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE
ENTER A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, OR END
```

Step 2 - Enter:

A

Step 3 - Display:

NOW READING THE TPFDD

Step 4 - Display:

```
0000 GEOCODES INCLUDED IN THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET
0000 TPFDD RECORDS WERE REJECTED
DO YOU WANT TO PRINT THE REJECTED RECORDS?  ENTER YES OR NO
```

Step 5 - Enter:

If "YES" or "Y" is entered go to the next step
If "NO" or "N" is entered return to the master menu display shown in Step 1.

Step 6 - Display:

NOW GENERATING THE TPFDD REJECTED RECORDS REPORT

Step 7 - Display:

When report generation is completed, the master menu shown in Step 1 is displayed again on the screen.

B.4 Processing

MPM Option A reads the TPFDD, bypassing all non unit records, "parent" force records, force records for units "on call to the POD" (i.e. located outside the theater) force records for units on call to the POD, and force records for military services other than the one under consideration. When an applicable record is encountered, the program extracts the destination geolocation code or, in the case of units classified as "on call to the destination", POD geolocation codes. Geocodes are edited against the GEOFILE as they are read and, if incorrect, are rejected from processing with the records involved written to a temporary holding file from which the optional TPFDD Rejected Records Report may be generated when so requested. Valid geocodes are stored in a table. As each additional force record with a valid geocode is read in, its geocode is checked against geocodes already in the table and, if the geocode has been recorded once already, all subsequent iterations of the same geocode are bypassed so that any single location will be listed only one time. When the end of the TPFDD has been reached, the single copy of each geocode in the storage table is written out to the Echelon Planning Worksheet along with corresponding descriptive information (location name, installation type, and country/state name) from the GEOFILE.

B.5 Outputs

The Echelon Planning Worksheet, illustrated in Figure B-1, is the principal output of MPM option A. The TPFDD Rejected Records Report, illustrated in Figure B-2 and explained in more detail in Appendix C, is offered as an additional optional output.

B.6 Files

The Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) File and the Standard Specified Geolocations File (GEOFILE) are input to MPM Option A.

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ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET

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RECORD SEQUENCE	GEOCODE	CS CC	INSTALLATION TYPE	LOCATION NAME	COUNTRY/STATE NAME	ECHELON# (1 OR 2)
001	UCDS	IT	CTY	REGGIO	ITALY	.....
002	CGNU	NL	CTY	BREDA	NETHERLANDS	.....
003	XBJL	SP	CTY	TORREJON	SPAIN	.....
004	NYVE	TU	CTY	MALATYA	TURKEY	.....
005	NPJB	UK	CTY	LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	.....

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Figure B-1. Echelon Planning Worksheet

APPENDIX C

MPM OPTION B - GENERATE THE POPULATION AT RISK RECORDS

C.1 Purpose

MPM Option B creates the Population at Risk Records, a TPFDD subset to be used in computation of the daily theater troop strength during the MPM batch computational process. Population at Risk Records are created by combining selected data from the Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) File with a user specified echelon assignment and a "combat force" or "support force" unit type designation.

C.2 General

The Population at Risk generation process provides the planner with a method for identifying and rejecting both unneeded or incorrect TPFDD records and for subdividing those records that are valid into varying levels of risk both by geographic echelon and by force type definition. This process is described in further detail below.

C.2.1 TPFDD Edit. MPM Option B edits all records of the TPFDD being processed. Only those records that can and should be used in later MPM computations are input to the Population at Risk Records. TPFDD records that are not of interest to the medical planner (i.e., records for military services other than the service under consideration, "parent" records and non-unit records) are simply bypassed. TPFDD records that would normally be included in the MPM computational process but lack essential information or contain improper information are rejected and listed on the optional MPM TPFDD Rejected Records Report (see para C.5). Reasons for rejection are:

C.2.1.1 Missing or improper Unit Line Number (ULN).

C.2.1.2 Missing or invalid Unit Type Code (UTC).

C.2.1.3 No unit personnel strength.

C.2.1.4 Incorrect destination geolocation code or, if no destination defined, incorrect or missing port of debarkation (POD) geolocation code.

C.2.1.5 Missing or incorrect destination required delivery date (RDD) or, when appropriate for units designated as "on call to the destination" missing or incorrect POD latest arrival date (LAD).

C.2.2 "Combat"/"Support" Force Division. It is often possible that different force units in the same geographic area may be subject to different levels of risk because of differing missions or configurations (as an example, a tactical fighter squadron may be exposed to a different combat environment than an aircraft maintenance unit based at the same airfield). MPM offers the planner the option of differentiating between such forces by permitting the designation of certain unit types as "combat forces". All units not so designated, by default become "support forces". Actual "combat force" designations are keyed to Unit Type Code (UTC) functional category code (the first character of the UTC). A list of all UTC functional category codes for the military service under consideration is included in the MPM Option B terminal displays (see para C.3, steps 3a, 3b, 3c, and 3d for examples). The actual levels of risk to be applied to both the "combat forces" and the "support forces" are defined in the form of combat intensity rates in the Medical Planning Factors Records (MPM Options E or F). Force type designations made in this program are applicable to all units with the same UTC functional category code. Initial "combat"/"support" type designations can be further refined in MPM Option C (update PAR Records) which permits the change in the "combat"/"support" designators for specific units by individual unit line number (ULN) or for all units in a specific area by either geolocation code or country/state code.

C.2.3 Echelon Assignment. The theater of operations may be divided into two echelons with echelon 1 normally representing the combat zone and echelon 2 the communications zone (COMMZ). Units not specifically assigned to an echelon become a part of the 2nd echelon (COMMZ) by default. Echelon assignments are made in any of three ways: by objective country, by individual location (all units with the same destination geolocation code) or by individual unit (by Unit Line Number). When a mix of echelon assignment procedures is used, the most precise definition applicable to a specific unit determines its final echelon assignment. Assignment precision in ascending priority is 1) by country code, 2) by destination GEOCODE, and 3) by Unit Line Number. Therefore, a specific unit may be assigned to echelon 1 even though the location of its destination or even the country to which it is assigned may, by default, be part of echelon 2. All unit destinations or countries specifically designated by the planner in the MPM Option B echelon assignment display becomes part of echelon 1 with all other valid TPFDD units passively assigned to echelon 2 by default. The active assignment of units to echelon 2 (if, for example, the planner previously defined an entire country as part of echelon 1 but wished a specific location or unit within that country to be part of echelon 2) is made in MPM Option C (update PAR Records).

C.3. Inputs

Applicable force records from the Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) File, corresponding geographic definition information from the Standard Specified Geolocations File (GEOFILE) and planner defined force type designators and echelon assignments are input to the Population at Risk Records. User input is made on the computer terminal in response to the below listed display formats.

Step 1 - Display:

```
PLEASE SELECT AN MPM FUNCTION FROM THE LIST BELOW -
  A - PRINT THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET REPORT
  B - GENERATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
  C - UPDATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
  D - PRINT THE POPULATION-AT-RISK REPORT
  E - GENERATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
  F - UPDATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
  G - PRINT THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT
  H - SPAWN THE MEDICAL COMPUTATIONS JOB
  I - LOAD THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE FROM TAPE
  J - SAVE THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE TO TAPE
  K - LOAD A JOPS TPFDD
  END - TERMINATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE
```

Step 2 - Enter:

```
B
```

Step 3a - Display (this display shown when Army forces are being processed):

```
SELECT THE UTC FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY CODES THAT YOU WISH TO BE COMBAT TYPE UNITS
 0 - INFANTRY                              1 - ARTILLERY
 2 - ARMOR-ANTITANK                        3 - AVIATION FLIGHT UNITS
 4 - ENGINEERS AND TOPOGRAPHIC SERVICES    6 - COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS-SIGNAL
 7 - TACTICAL CONTROL-RESCUE-WEATHER       8 - UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE
 9 - MISC COMBAT-COMBAT SPT-COMBAT SUC     A - MULTIFUNCTION TASK ORGANIZATION
 C - DOD AGCY-NCA-SVC HQS-MAJCOM-JOINT     D - CIVIL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES
 F - BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES                   G - CHEMICAL ACTIVITIES
 H - MAINTENANCE                           J - SUPPLY
 K - RESEARCH-DEVELOPMENT-TEST & EVAL      L - ADMIN-LEGAL-POSTAL-BAND-MORALE-ETC
 M - FLEET AUX-YARDS AND SERVICE CRAFT     N - COMPOSITE SERVICE
 P - INTELLIGENCE-COUNTERINTELLIGENCE      Q - MILITARY POLICE-PHYSICAL SECURITY
 S - FINANCE-FISCAL-AUDIT-CONTRACTS        T - TRAINING
 U - TRANSPORTATION                        V - CIVIL AFFAIRS-COMBINED ACTION GPS
 X - MULTIFUNCTION POSTS-FORTS-ETC         Z - MISCELLANEOUS
ENTER CODES SEPARATED BY COMMAS.  EXAMPLE - 3,9,X,Z
```

Step 3b - Display (this display shown when Air Force forces are being processed):

```
SELECT THE UTC FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY CODES THAT YOU WISH TO BE COMBAT TYPE UNITS
 1 - AIR DEFENSE-MISSILES                  3 - MISSION AIRCRAFT
 4 - MAPPING-CHARTING-ENGINEERING          6 - COMMUNICATION AND COMM MAINTENANCE
 7 - TACTICAL CONTROL-COMMAND & CONTROL    9 - UNIT HEADQUARTERS
 C - MAJ COMMAND HQ-USAF PART OF JTF HQ    F - MEDICAL SERVICES
 H - MAINTENANCE                           J - SUPPLY
 K - RESEARCH-DEVELOPMENT-TEST & EVAL      L - POSTAL-COURIER
 P - INTELLIGENCE                          Q - SECURITY
 R - PERSONNEL-ADMINISTRATIVE-INFOR        S - AUDITOR GENERAL
 T - TRAINING                              U - TRANSPORTATION
 V - MILITARY ASSISTANCE                   X - COMBAT SUPPORT-RESCUE-WEATHER
 Z - MISCELLANEOUS
ENTER CODES SEPARATED BY COMMAS.  EXAMPLE - 3,9,X,Z
```

Step 3c - Display (this display shown when Marine forces are being processed):

```
SELECT THE UTC FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY CODES THAT YOU WISH TO BE COMBAT TYPE UNITS
 0 - INFANTRY                              1 - ARTILLERY
 2 - TRACKED VEHICLES                      3 - AVIATION TACTICAL
 4 - ENGINEERS AND TOPOGRAPHIC SERVICES    5 - AVIATION TRAINING
 6 - GROUND COMM-ELECTRONICS-SIGNAL        7 - AIR CONTROL UNITS
 8 - AVIATION SUPPORT                      9 - MISC COMBAT-COMBAT SPT-COMBAT SVC
 A - NO FIXED ORGANIZATION                 C - COMMAND HEADQUARTERS
 F - MEDICAL-SURGICAL-DENTAL               H - MAINTENANCE
 J - SUPPLY-SUPPORT SERVICES               K - RESEARCH-DEVELOPMENT-TEST & EVAL
 L - ADMIN-LEGAL-POSTAL-BAND-MORALE-ETC    P - INTELLIGENCE-COUNTERINTELLIGENCE
 Q - MILITARY POLICE-PHYSICAL SECURITY     S - FINANCE-FISCAL-AUDIT-CONTRACTS
 T - GROUND TRAINING                       U - MOTOR TRANSPORTATION
 V - CIVIL AFFAIR-COMBINED ACTION UNITS    X - MULTIFUNCTION POSTS-CAMPS-ETC
 Z - MISCELLANEOUS
ENTER CODES SEPARATED BY COMMAS.  EXAMPLE - 3,9,X,Z
```

Step 3d - Display (this display shown when Navy Forces are being processed):

```
SELECT THE UTC FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY CODES THAT YOU WISH TO BE COMBAT TYPE UNITS
 3 - AVIATION FLIGHT UNITS                  4 - FACILITIES ENGINEERING
 5 - WARSHIPS-CRAFTS & THEIR ADMIN CMDS     6 - COMMUNICATIONS
 7 - WEATHER                                8 - NAVY MOBILE LAND UNITS
 9 - ADVANCE BASE FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS     A - TASK ORGANIZATIONS
 C - SVC HQS-MAJ STAFFS-FLT & TYPE CMDR     E - ELECTRONICS
 F - MEDICAL-DENTAL                         G - ORDNANCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES
 H - SHIP DEV-CONSTRUCTION-MAINTENANCE      J - SUPPLY
 K - OCEANOGRAPHY-HYDROGRAPHY-GEODESY       L - ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL
 M - FLT AUX-YD & SVC CRAFT-THEIR ADMIN     N - NAVAL FIELD ACTIVITIES
 P - INTELLIGENCE                           Q - SECURITY
 S - COMPTROLLER                            T - AVIATION TRAINING
 W - AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT-MAINTENANCE       X - NAVAL OPERATING BASES AND STATIONS
 Z - MISCELLANEOUS
ENTER CODES SEPARATED BY COMMAS.  EXAMPLE - 3,9,X,Z
```

Step 4 - Enter:

Category codes separated by commas for all UTC types to be designated as "combat forces". If no units are to be designated as "combat forces" enter a blank and transmit.

Step 5 - Display

```
ALL FORCES IN THE OPLAN MUST BE ASSIGNED TO AN ECHELON FOR MEDICAL PLANNING
UNLESS SPECIFICALLY ASSIGNED TO ECHELON 1, ALL FORCES WILL BE ASSIGNED
ECHELON 2. YOU MAY ASSIGN FORCES TO ECHELON 1 BY 3 SEPARATE METHODS -
  1 - DESTINATION COUNTRY/STATE CODE (XX)
  2 - DESTINATION GEOLOCATION CODE (YYYY)
  3 - UNIT LINE NUMBER (ULN) OF A SPECIFIC FORCE (ZZZZZZZ)
ENTER THE METHOD NUMBER FOLLOWED BY THE DESIRED VALUES SEPARATED BY COMMAS
AFTER LAST SELECTION LINE HAS BEEN ENTERED, ENTER A NULL LINE TO CONTINUE
EXAMPLES -
1 GE,IT,UK,SP
2 NPJC,ALRF,UDHY,ASHE,HTDS
3 A1F,B2D,112 P,301  20,A1EF1,8151131
```

Step 6 - Enter:

1 followed by a space followed by country/state codes to be included in the 1st echelon or 2 followed by a space followed by destination geocodes to be included in the 1st echelon or 3 followed by a space followed by TPFDD ULNs (3 to 7 characters) to be included in the 1st echelon. After the transmit button is pushed, Step 5 will be displayed again to permit more entries. When no more echelon 1 assignment entries are desired enter a blank space and transmit to receive the display at Step 7.

Step 7 - Display (lines below appear one at a time as the process progresses):

NOW READING THE TPFDD
NOW SORTING THE TPFDD SUBSET
SPECIAL ACTIVITY SPAWNED (TASK) -- SNUMB = NNNNT
NOW GENERATING THE POPULATON AT RISK RECORDS

(Note: The Snumb number displayed need not be retained. It simply identifies an off-line process).

Step 8 - Display:

0 POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS WERE GENERATED
3 TPFDD RECORDS WERE REJECTED
DO YOU WANT TO PRINT THE REJECTED RECORDS? ENTER YES OR NO

Step 9 - Enter:

If "Y" or "YES" is entered go to Step 10.
If "N" or "NO" is entered return to MPM master display shown in Step 1.

Step 10 - Display (display stays on the screen until processing is complete).

NOW GENERATING THE TPFDD REJECTED RECORDS REPORT

1

Step 11 - return to MPM master display shown in Step 1.

C.4 Processing

MPM Option B first accepts user input "combat"/"support" force definitions and echelon assignments in response to its formatted screen displays, storing the information in temporary working tables. Once user input is complete, the program reads the TPFDD one record at a time, performing predefined edits against certain data fields. Unneeded TPFDD records are bypassed and incorrect records are written to a temporary file. When a valid TPFDD record is read, the appropriate echelon assignment ("1" or "2") and the "combat"/"support" designator ("C" or "S") are extracted from the tables and, along with descriptive information extracted from the GEOFILE to correspond with the TPFDD destination geolocation code and country code, are added to key TPFDD data elements (ULN, UTC, unit name or description, authorized personnel strength and destination RDD) to create a Population at Risk Record. When the end of the TPFDD File is reached, control is passed to another program that writes the TPFDD Rejected Records Report if the user so requests.

C.5 Outputs

The primary output of MPM Option B is the Population at Risk Records; one record generated for each valid force record from the TPFDD. An optional secondary output is the TPFDD Rejected Records Report, illustrated in figure C-1. Reason(s) for a TPFDD record being rejected, shown in the far right column of the TPFDD Rejected Records Report, are listed below:

C.5.1 "ULN". Unit Line Number either missing from the TPFDD record or not structured in accordance with JCS Pub 6, Volume II.

C.5.2 "UTC". Unit Type Code either missing or not structured in accordance with JCS Pub 6, Volume II.

C.5.3 "PER". No unit strength shown in the TPFDD record.

C.5.4 "GEO". Geolocation code missing or invalid for the force record destination, or, in the case of units designated as "on call to the destination", geolocation code missing, or invalid for the port of debarkation (POD)

C.5.5 "RDD". Force record required delivery date (RDD) either missing from the TPFDD record or greater than 180 days. In the case of units "on call to the destination", the above edit applies to the port of debarkation (POD) latest arrival date (LAD).

C.6 Files

An OPLAN dependent Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) File and the Standard Specified Geolocations File (GEOFILE) are input to MPM Option B. The Population at Risk Records portion of the Medical Working File (MWF) is output.

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SERVICE - U. S. NAVY TPFDD REJECTED RECORDS REPORT PAGE - 1

TPFDD SEQNR	<<ULN>>	<UIC>	<<<<<UNIT NAME DESCRIPTION>>>>>	AUTH PERS	<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<GEOLOCATION>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> CODE CC INS LOCATION	COUNTRY/STATE	RDD	<REASON FOR REJECT>
00096	A26	3HMAA	HELO MINE COUNTERMEASURES SQ	0	CGNU NL CTY BREDA	NETHERLANDS	C08D	PER
00097	A27	3JATA	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SQ ALPHA	33			C08D	GEO
00098	A28	3JATA	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SQ ALPHA	33			C08D	GEO
00099	A29	52686	COM AMPHIBIOUS GROUP	184	CGNU NL CTY BREDA	NETHERLANDS	C19D	RDD
00100	A3A	826DT	UNDERWATER DEMO. TEAM-PLATOON	16	CGNU NL CTY BREDA	NETHERLANDS	C13D	RDD

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Figure C-1. TPFDD Rejected Records Report

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APPENDIX D

MPM OPTION C - UPDATE THE POPULATION AT RISK RECORDS

D.1 Purpose

MPM Option C provides the planner with the capability to selectively change "combat"/"support" force designators and/or echelon assignments in previously created Population at Risk Records.

D.2 General

MPM Option C is intended for use in changing or refining the planning parameters input by the user during the initial generation of the Population at Risk Records. As it is assumed that the medical planner is not involved in the creation or modification of the TPFDD force records, MPM option C does not permit modification of the data elements within the Population at Risk Records that were originally extracted from the TPFDD. MPM Option C capabilities are as follows:

D.2.1 Change "combat"/"support" force designators by UTC functional category code. The initial "combat"/"support" force designator assignments are made in MPM Option B. Such assignments are made by Unit Type Code (UTC) functional category code (the first character in the UTC) and are applicable to all valid force records bearing that UTC type code. MPM Option C permits the planner to reclassify all forces with a particular UTC functional category code from a previous designation of "combat" (C) or "support" (S) to the opposite designator. This capability will normally affect all forces with the selected UTC functional type code. A maximum of 40 different UTC functional category codes can be modified.

D.2.2 Change "combat"/"support" force designators by Unit Line Number. This option allows the planner to fine tune "combat"/"support" force designations. This capability is used when selected force units, by the nature of their specific mission within an OPLAN, may be expected to be involved in a different level of combat from other force units possessing the same UTC functional type code (an example could be an infantry unit being used to guard a facility or expected to be held in reserve rather than participating in maneuver and combat). In this case, all units with a particular UTC functional category code are assigned an initial "combat" or "support" designator in MPM Option B or the first suboption of MPM Option C (discussed above). Specific units that deviate from the norm are then switched to the other "combat"/"support" designator through the use of this suboption. Such units are identified to the program by their individual Unit Line Numbers (ULNs), found in both the original TPFDD and the Population at Risk Report. A maximum of 400 individual ULNs can be modified during one execution of MPM Option C.

D.2.3 Change echelon assignments based on country/state code. This option permits the planner to change all originally designated echelon assignments for a particular country or state from echelon 2 to echelon 1 or conversely. A maximum of 100 different country/state codes can be so modified during one program execution.

D.2.4 Change echelon assignments based on Unit Line Number (ULN). This option allows the planner to assign particular units to a specified echelon without regard to their actual location. This is another fine tuning option whose use is left to the imagination of the planner (an example could be an aircraft unit based by geolocation in echelon 2 which will actually be performing the preponderance of its mission in ecehlon 1). Unit Line Numbers can be viewed in either the TPFDD or the Population at Risk Report (MPM Option D). This option will modify a maximum of 400 ULNs.

D.3 Inputs

The Population at Risk Records portion of The Medical Working File (MWF) is input to MPM Option C. User inputs are made in response to the below listed displays:

Step 1 - Display:

```
PLEASE SELECT AN MPM FUNCTION FROM THE LIST BELOW -
   A - PRINT THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET REPORT
   B - GENERATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
   C - UPDATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
   D - PRINT THE POPULATION-AT-RISK REPORT
   E - GENERATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
   F - UPDATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
   G - PRINT THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT
   H - SPAWN THE MEDICAL COMPUTATIONS JOB
   I - LOAD THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE FROM TAPE
   J - SAVE THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE TO TAPE
   K - LOAD A JOPS TPFDD
   END - TERMINATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE
ENTER A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, OR END
```

Step 2 - Enter:

```
C
```

Step 3 - Display:

SELECT A POPULATION-AT-RISK (PAR) FUNCTION FROM THIS LIST -
   A - CHANGE UTC-TYPE (C OR S) BASED ON UTC FUNCTIONAL CODE
   B - CHANGE UTC-TYPE BASED ON ULN (PAR RECORD IDENTIFIER)
   C - CHANGE ECHELON (1 OR 2) BASED ON COUNTRY/STATE CODE
   D - CHANGE ECHELON BASED ON GEOLOCATION CODE
   E - CHANGE ECHELON BASED ON ULN
   F - TERMINATE PAR UPDATE SELECTIONS
ENTER A, B, C, D, E, OR F

Step 4 - Enter:
If "A" is entered, go to Step 5.
If "B" is entered, go to Step 7.
If "C" is entered, go to Step 9.
If "D" is entered, go to Step 11.
If "E" is entered, go to Step 13.
If "F" is entered, return to the master menu display shown in Step 1.

Step 5 - Display:

TO MODIFY UTC-TYPE (C=COMBAT - S=SUPPORT) ENTER DATA AS INDICATED BELOW -
ENTER UTC-TYPE(C OR S)FOLLOWED BY THE UTC FUNCTIONAL CODES SEPARATED BY COMMAS
AFTER LAST DATA LINE, ENTER A NULL RESPONSE TO CONTINUE
EXAMPLES -
C 3,9
S X,Z

Step 6 - Enter:

Enter desired force designator ("C" or "S") followed by a space followed by all UTC functional type codes (separated by commas; no spaces) to be changed to that designator assignment. After line is transmitted, the Step 5 display is shown again on the screen to accept additional changes. If no more changes are desired, enter a blank and transmit to return to Step 3.

Step 7 - Display:

TO MODIFY UTC-TYPE (C=COMBAT - S=SUPPORT) ENTER DATA AS INDICATED BELOW -
ENTER UTC-TYPE (C OR S) FOLLOWED BY THE ULNS SEPARATED BY COMMAS
AFTER LAST DATA LINE, ENTER A NULL RESPONSE TO CONTINUE
EXAMPLES -
C Ø1C,3221P,3231P3Ø
S 3Ø1,212 P,213 1Ø,2141520

Step 8 - Enter:

Enter desired force designator ("C" or "S") followed by a space followed by all Unit Line Numbers (separated by commas; no spaces) of units to be assigned the new designator. After line is transmitted, the Step 7 display is shown again on the screen to accept additional changes. If no more changes are desired, enter a blank and transmit to return to Step 3.

Step 9 - Display:

TO MODIFY ECHELON (1=FORWARD - 2=REAR) ENTER DATA AS INDICATED BELOW -
ENTER ECHELON (1 OR 2) FOLLOWED BY THE COUNTRY/STATE CODES SEPARATED BY COMMAS AFTER LAST DATA LINE, ENTER A NULL RESPONSE TO CONTINUE
EXAMPLES -
1 GE,BE,NL
2 UK,SP,TU

Step 10 - Enter:

Echelon designation followed by a space followed by country codes/state codes (separated by commas; no spaces) to be assigned to that echelon. After line is transmitted, Step 9 display is shown again on the screen to accept additional changes. If no more changes are desired, enter a blank and transmit to return to Step 3.

Step 11 - Display:

TO MODIFY ECHELON (1=FORWARD - 2=REAR) ENTER DATA AS INDICATED BELOW -
ENTER ECHELON (1 OR 2) FOLLOWED BY THE GEOLOCATION CODES SEPARATED BY COMMAS AFTER LAST DATA LINE, ENTER A NULL RESPONSE TO CONTINUE
EXAMPLES -
1 ALRF,UDHY
2 ASHE,NPJC,HTDS

Step 12 - Enter:

Echelon designation followed by a space followed by geolocation codes (separated by commas; no spaces) to be assigned to that echelon. After line is transmitted, Step 11 display is shown again on the screen to accept additional changes. If no more changes are desired, enter a blank and transmit to return to Step 3.

Step 13 - Display:

TO MODIFY ECHELON (1=FORWARD - 2=REAR) ENTER DATA AS INDICATED BELOW -
ENTER ECHELON (1 OR 2) FOLLOWED BY THE ULNS SEPARATED BY COMMAS
AFTER LAST DATA LINE, ENTER A NULL RESPONSE TO CONTINUE
EXAMPLES -
1 111,112 P,1131P2Ø
2 222,223 1Ø,213 P

Step 14 - Enter:

Echelon designation followed by a space followed by Unit Line Numbers (separated by commas; no spaces between ULNs) of specific units to be assigned to that echelon. Imbedded blanks within a ULN should be entered as blanks just as they appear. ULNs may be from 3 to 7 alphanumeric characters in length as appropriate. After line is transmitted, Step 13 will be displayed again to accept more input. If no more changes are desired, enter a blank and transmit to return to Step 3.

D.4 Processing

MPM Option C begins with the terminal displays, accepting input for any and all of the program's modification options in any sequence specified by the planner. Input is edited as it is taken in and, if valid, placed in temporary storage tables. Invalid entries result in the display of an error message. When the user indicates that the input is completed, the program reads all Population at Risk (PAR) Records in the Medical Working File comparing country/state codes, geolocation codes and ULNs with those stored in the temporary holding tables. If a match is found, the "combat"/"support" designator and/or echelon asignment of the PAR record in question is changed in accordance with the user's input. A country/state code, geolocation code, or ULN input by the user that does not already exist in any PAR record on the Medical Working File will, of course, never find a match and therefore will not be further processed. The modification sequence in the Option C processing is designed to resolve any conflicting modification inputs in favor of the most precise definition. As an example, if a user were to designate a particular country code to be assigned to echelon 1 and, in the same program execution, a particular geolocation code within that country to be assigned to echelon 2, the program would "identify" the individual geolocations as being more precise in definition and therefore assign it to echelon 2. The remaining locations in that country would become part of echelon 1. Precision for ultimate determination of an echelon assignment in the event of conflicting user inputs is, in ascending priority: 1) country/state code, 2) geolocation code, 3) ULN. In the event of a conflict between UTC functional type code and individual ULN for "combat"/"support" force designator assignment, priority is given to the individual ULN.

D.5 Output

An updated version of the Population at Risk Records is the only output of MPM Option C. The Medical Working File must be resaved to tape prior to completion of the JOPS terminal session in order for the modifications to be retained for later processing.

D.6 Files

The Medical Working File is both input to and output from MPM Option C.

APPENDIX E

MPM OPTION D - PRINT THE POPULATION AT RISK REPORT

E.1 Purpose

MPM Option D is an optional program used to print the Population at Risk Report, a formatted report showing all information in the Population at Risk Records.

E.2 General

The Population at Risk Report may be used either as an historical record showing the population at risk input to the MPM computational process or as a planning worksheet to be used prior to entering MPM Option C to update or refine the Population at Risk Records. As the report contains key TPFDD data elements, the planner should assure that the security classification of the report matches that of the originally input TPFDD File.

E.3 Inputs

The Population at Risk Records from the MPM Medical Working File are the primary input to MPM Option D. Direct user input on the terminal is limited to the entry of a "D" below the MPM master selection menu display in order to initiate the report writing process.

E.4 Processing

Once initiated, MPM Option D sequentially reads the Population at Risk Records, sorts them by destination geolocation code and, within destination, by required delivery date, and writes the information out in a readable format with page headings. As the process occurs in the timesharing environment, a short delay can be expected while the program executes. When the report is complete MPM Option D returns control to the MPM Driver Program and the master selection menu display returns to the terminal screen to permit the user to select another MPM option.

E.5 Output

A page from the Population at Risk report is illustrated in figure E-1. Report is arranged by unit destination with units at each individual destination listed in the order of their arrival. The length of the report is determined by the number of Population at Risk Records in the Medical Working File.

E.6 Files

The Medical Working File is input to MPM Option D.

DATE

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SERVICE - U. S. NAVY

POPULATION-AT-RISK REPORT

PAGE - 2

<<ULN>>	<UTC>	UTC TYPE	<<<<<UNIT NAME DESCRIPTION>>>>>	AUTH PERS	ECHELON	<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<GEOLOCATION>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> CODE CC INS LOCATION	COUNTRY/STATE	RDD
A2M	3JATA	COMBAT	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SQ ALPHA	33	2	CGNU NL CTY BREDA	NETHERLANDS	059
A2N	5268G	SUPPORT	COM AMPHIBIOUS GROUP	184	2	CGNU NL CTY BREDA	NETHERLANDS	059
A2P	826DT	COMBAT	UNDERWATER DEMO. TEAM-PLATOON	16	2	CGNU NL CTY BREDA	NETHERLANDS	059
A22	80U11	SUPPORT	PETROLEUM OFFICE PERS AUG.	14	2	CGNU NL CTY BREDA	NETHERLANDS	080
AOA	3HMAA	COMBAT	HELO MINE COUNTERMEASURES SQ	291	1	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	003
AOB	*F0002	COMBAT	SURG PLAT CABRE SPT UNIT	12	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	003
AOC	3JATA	COMBAT	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SQ ALPHA	33	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	003
AOD	3JATA	COMBAT	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SQ ALPHA	33	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	003
AOE	*F0001	COMBAT	SURGICAL TEAM	16	1	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	003
AOW	3HMAA	COMBAT	HELO MINE COUNTERMEASURES SQ	291	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	015
AOX	3HMAA	COMBAT	HELO MINE COUNTERMEASURES SQ	291	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	015
AOY	3JATA	COMBAT	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SQ ALPHA	33	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	015
AOZ	3JATA	COMBAT	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SQ ALPHA	33	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	015
AO1	*F0003	COMBAT	SURGICAL SUPPLY	1	1	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	015
A1H	3HMAA	COMBAT	HELO MINE COUNTERMEASURES SQ	291	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	031
A1J	3HMAA	COMBAT	HELO MINE COUNTERMEASURES SQ	291	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	031
A1K	3JATA	COMBAT	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SQ ALPHA	33	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	031
A1L	3JATA	COMBAT	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SQ ALPHA	33	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	031
A1M	5268G	SUPPORT	COM AMPHIBIOUS GROUP	184	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	031
A14	3HMAA	COMBAT	HELO MINE COUNTERMEASURES SQ	291	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	059
A15	3HMAA	COMBAT	HELO MINE COUNTERMEASURES SQ	291	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	059
A16	3JATA	COMBAT	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SQ ALPHA	33	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	059
A17	3JATA	COMBAT	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SQ ALPHA	33	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	059
A18	5268G	SUPPORT	COM AMPHIBIOUS GROUP	184	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	059
A2G	3HMAA	COMBAT	HELO MINE COUNTERMEASURES SQ	291	2	NPJB UK CTY LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM	080

*MEDICAL UNIT TYPE CODE

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Figure E-1. Population at Risk Report

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APPENDIX F

MPM OPTION E: GENERATE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS

F.1 Purpose

MPM Option E creates the Medical Planning Factors Records containing the OPLAN dependent medical parameters required in execution of the MPM batch computational routine.

F.2 General

MPM Option E builds the medical scenario for an OPLAN. This scenario is subsequently applied against the Population at Risk Records, an MPM oriented TPFDD subset, in the batch computational routine (spawned by MPM Option H) to simulate the medical impacts of an OPLAN execution. The major subject areas included in the medical scenario (Medical Planning Factors Records) are listed below.

F.2.1 Combat Intensity. Combat intensity is defined by the planner for both echelons 1 (Combat Zone) and 2 (Communications Zone) as of C-Day with up to 18 changes of intensity per echelon as of any days specified by the planner. Combat intensity is expressed in numeric codes from 1 to 5 representing intensity levels ranging from no combat (code of "1") to intense combat (code of "5"). The combat intensity definitions automatically apply to the those force units defined by the planner as "combat units". The defined intensity rates will also apply to the remainder of the forces, those defined by the planner as "support units", if the planner elects not to define a "support unit" combat intensity offset. If the planner does define a "support unit" intensity offset (a number between 1 and 4), that number is subtracted from each of the "combat unit" combat intensity definitions to derive a lower combat intensity rate for the "support units" (NOTE: fluctuations in the "combat unit" intensity rates in combination with a large "support unit" offset may result in the computation of "support unit" intensity rate codes during some time periods with values of 0 or even negative numbers; such numbers are treated by MPM as the equivalent of combat intensity code 1: no combat). Combat intensity codes are used in later processing by the MPM batch computational routine to extract multipliers from the JOPS Medical Data Base to be used in computing WIA admissions, combat losses (KIAs/POWs/MIAs) and WIA hospital mortalities.

F.2.2 OPLAN Scenario. The individual Services have identified different casualty rates (correlated to the five combat intensity levels) for different scenarios. These scenarios are determined by the Services and identified by OPLAN ID numbers or other names as appropriate. In establishing the Medical Planning Factors, the planner is asked to identify the scenario name most

appropriate to the OPLAN under consideration. The code accompanying the selected scenario name is used in the MPM batch computational process to extract the appropriate WIA, combat loss and hospital mortality rates from the data base.

F.2.3 Combat Loss Replacement Percent. The MPM includes a capability to compute combat losses based on Service defined KIA/MIA/POW rates (correlated to combat intensity and OPLAN scenario) in the Medical Data Base. (Note: These rates may not be defined by all Services; when undefined, no losses are computed). The planner is asked to define the percentage of computed combat losses to be subtracted from the Population at Risk. An entry of 0% indicates that the planner assumes that all combat losses will be immediately replaced; an entry of 25% assumes a 75% loss replacement rate, etc.

F.2.4 Admissions Rates. Rates for disease, non-battle injury and outpatient admissions are defined by the planner. Admission rates are expressed in 5 digit characters (3 integers and 2 decimal places) representing daily admissions from a population of risk of 1,000 (i.e., rate per thousand). The planner must define initial rates to be applied as of the OPLAN start day. The planner may also change the rates up to 18 times per echelon and patient class over the course of the OPLAN to reflect variations in admissions caused by seasonal change, increased fatigue, etc.

F.2.5 Bed Dispersion. The MPM allows the inclusion of a bed dispersion allowance to be used in upwardly adjusting basic bed requirements to reflect an overhead of beds caused by patient dispersion and hospital flexibility requirements. MPM will accept a different allowance for each of echelons 1 through 3. The basic allowances, input in the form of percentages, are converted to dispersion factors in the MPM batch computational process using the formula:

$$\text{Dispersion Factor} = \frac{100\%}{(100\% - \text{Dispersion Allowance})}$$

The derived dispersion factor is multiplied against the originally computed daily bed requirements (based on one bed per patient) to compute the adjusted requirement. If no dispersion allowance is desired for a particular echelon, an entry of "00" should be made.

F.2.6 Evacuation Policy. Evacuation policies determine the distribution of patients and their corresponding medical requirements throughout the medical system. The planner is required to define evacuation policies for patients located at echelons 1,2, and 3 (CONUS Military Hospital System) as of C-Day with changes where appropriate over the duration of the OPLAN, giving consideration to such factors as the location of patient care facilities, the availability of evacuation assets and patient stabilization requirements.

F.2.6.1 System Standard Evacuation Policies. The MPM uses seven system standard policies: 5 day, 7 day, 10 day, 15 day, 30 day, 45 day and 60

day. Patients whose average length of stay exceeds any of these designated policies will be evacuated rearward one echelon where they will then become subject to the evacuation policy parameters of the gaining echelon. The system standard policies interface with the JOPS Medical Data Base in the MPM batch computational routine to extract average length of stay and percentage of evacuee/nonevacuee information pertinent to the policies selected. Smaller policy numbers will result in higher evacuation rates. The evacuation policy selected for each echelon for a specific time increment must always be equal to or larger than the policy selected for the next more forward echelon for the same time increment. Evacuation policies are defined as of C-day for echelons 1 through 3 and may be changed up to 18 times per echelon at the discretion of the planner.

F.2.6.2 User Defined Evacuation Policy. MPM permits the planner to define and apply a non-system-standard evacuation policy for use in concert with the standard policies. While this option permits the planner additional flexibility it requires the physical input of a good deal of data that is contained in the JOPS Medical Data Base for system standard policies.

F.2.6.3 Skip Rate. The planner defined skip rate identifies the percent of admissions from echelon 1 who will be evacuated directly to echelon 3.

F.2.6.4 Evacuation Delay. Evacuation delay represents the number of days after admission to an echelon that a patient who has been identified for evacuation must wait before actually being evacuated. In determining evacuation delays, the planner should take into account both patient stabilization requirements and the availability of evacuation transportation assets. Evacuation delays are defined as of C-Day for echelons 1 through 3 with up to 18 changes per echelon. Evacuation delays must be smaller than the evacuation policies to which they correspond.

F.2.7 Care Requirements. A series of patient care requirements are automatically computed during the MPM batch computational process. The planner may define up to five additional command unique care requirements at his or her option. Definition of such requirements involves the input of information similar to that available from the JOPS Medical Data Base for the system standard care requirements: a name for each requirement and multipliers identifying the daily quantity of the specified care factor required by a single patient in each patient class. A separate multiplier is required for each of the patient's first 10 days of stay as the level of many requirements is expected to fluctuate during this period. Additional multipliers must be defined in 10 day increments from the 11th to 60th day of stay. A planner interested in computing unique care requirements for outpatients can do so by applying the appropriate multiplier directly to the outpatient admission figures from the MPM Admissions Report.

F.3 Inputs

All inputs to this program come directly from the user via terminal data entry in the form of responses to program initiated dialog. The following steps describe the execution of this process.

Step 1 - Display:

```
PLEASE SELECT AN MPM FUNCTION FROM THE LIST BELOW -
    A - PRINT THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET REPORT
    B - GENERATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
    C - UPDATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
    D - PRINT THE POPULATION-AT-RISK REPORT
    E - GENERATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
    F - UPDATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
    G - PRINT THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT
    H - SPAWN THE MEDICAL COMPUTATIONS JOB
    I - LOAD THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE FROM TAPE
    J - SAVE THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE TO TAPE
    K - LOAD A JOPS TPFDD
    END - TERMINATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE
ENTER A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, OR END
```

Step 2 - Enter:

E

Step 3 - Display:

PLEASE ENTER THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER AND DURATION OF THE OPLAN TO WHICH THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS THAT YOU ARE ABOUT TO DEFINE WILL APPLY.

OPLAN ID IS ANY APPROPRIATE 5 CHARACTER (ALPHA/NUMERIC) IDENTIFIER;
OPLAN DURATION IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS IN THE OPLAN (NOT TO EXCEED 180 DAYS). OPLAN DURATION MUST BE ENTERED RIGHT JUSTIFIED WITH A LEADING ZERO WHEN APPROPRIATE.

----- = OPLAN ID.
--- = OPLAN LENGTH.

Step 4 - Enter:

Appropriate OPLAN identifier and number of days in OPLAN (NOTE: MPM will compute requirements for the number of days identified as the OPLAN length. The OPLAN length may be defined as a larger number than the actual OPLAN duration if the planner wishes to continue to track patient flow after the OPLAN end day. The planner must, however, assure that combat intensity rates (shown in steps 11 and 13) are set to code 1, no combat, as of the day after the OPLAN end day).

Step 5a - Display (shown when Army forces are being processed):

OPLAN SCENARIO

THE SERVICE THAT YOU ARE PROCESSING HAS PROVIDED DIFFERENT DATA BASE INFORMATION FOR EACH OF THE BELOW LISTED SCENARIOS. PLEASE SELECT THE SCENARIO THAT MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLES THE OPLAN YOU ARE PROCESSING AND ENTER THAT SCENARIO'S CODE NUMBER IN THE SPACE BELOW.

CODE #	SCENARIO NAME
1	5000 SERIES
2	1000 SERIES
3	4102

_ = SCENARIO CODE

Step 5b - Display (shown when Air Force forces are being processed):

OPLAN SCENARIO

THE SERVICE THAT YOU ARE PROCESSING HAS PROVIDED DIFFERENT DATA BASE INFORMATION FOR EACH OF THE BELOW LISTED SCENARIOS. PLEASE SELECT THE SCENARIO THAT MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLES THE OPLAN YOU ARE PROCESSING AND ENTER THAT SCENARIO'S CODE NUMBER IN THE SPACE BELOW.

CODE #	SCENARIO NAME
1	4102
2	5027
3	5000/5001
4	1003

_ = SCENARIO CODE

Step 5c - Display (shown when USMC forces are being processed):

OPLAN SCENARIO

THE SERVICE THAT YOU ARE PROCESSING HAS PROVIDED DIFFERENT DATA BASE INFORMATION FOR EACH OF THE BELOW LISTED SCENARIOS. PLEASE SELECT THE SCENARIO THAT MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLES THE OPLAN YOU ARE PROCESSING AND ENTER THAT SCENARIO'S CODE NUMBER IN THE SPACE BELOW.

CODE #	SCENARIO NAME
1	1003
2	2200
3	4102
4	5000
5	5001
6	5027

_ = SCENARIO CODE

Step 5d - Display (shown when Navy forces are being processed):

OPLAN SCENARIO

THE SERVICE THAT YOU ARE PROCESSING HAS PROVIDED DIFFERENT DATA BASE INFORMATION FOR EACH OF THE BELOW LISTED SCENARIOS. PLEASE SELECT THE SCENARIO THAT MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLES THE OPLAN YOU ARE PROCESSING AND ENTER THAT SCENARIO'S CODE NUMBER IN THE SPACE BELOW.

CODE #	SCENARIO NAME
1	EUROPE
2	PACIFIC

_ = SCENARIO CODE

Step 6 - Enter:

Scenario code most closely applicable to the OPLAN under consideration. (Note: Scenario codes may change over time as changes to the JOPS Medical Data Base are received from the Services).

Step 7 - Display:

YOU WILL NEXT BE REQUIRED TO DEFINE TIME PHASED COMBAT INTENSITY RATES FOR ECHELONS 1 AND 2. DO YOU WANT A DETAILED EXPLANATION BEFORE ENTERING THE RATES? (ENTER Y OR N).

Step 8 - Enter:

If Y continue with next step.
If N skip to Step 15.

Step 9 - Display:

COMBAT INTENSITY RATES

COMBAT INTENSITY RATES FOR THE FORCES DEFINED BY THE PLANNER AS COMBAT FORCES MUST BE INPUT FOR BOTH ECHELONS 1 AND 2. THE SPECIFIED RATES WILL BE USED DURING THE COMPUTATIONAL PROCESS TO DETERMINE COMBAT LOSSES, WIA ADMISSIONS AND WIA HOSPITAL MORTALITIES. RATES ARE IDENTIFIED BY THE FOLLOWING CODES.

CODE	INTENSITY DESCRIPTION
5	INTENSE COMBAT
4	HEAVY COMBAT
3	MODERATE COMBAT
2	LIGHT COMBAT
1	NO COMBAT

--> ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY

Step 10 - Enter:

Blank Space

Step 11 - Display:

COMBAT INTENSITY RATES

A COMBAT INTENSITY RATE CODE MUST BE ENTERED FOR C-DAY FOR BOTH ECHELONS 1 AND 2. THE INITIAL RATE MAY THEN BE CHANGED TO A DIFFERENT RATE AS OF ANY DAY SPECIFIED BY THE PLANNER. RATE CHANGES ARE MADE BY ENTERING A NEW RATE CODE AND A CORRESPONDING START DAY FOR THE NEW RATE IN THE FIRST AVAILABLE BLANK AREA ON THE FORMAT THAT FOLLOWS THIS DISPLAY. EACH RATE SO ENTERED WILL BE USED IN THE COMPUTATIONAL PROCESS FROM ITS 'RATE START DAY' UP TO THE 'RATE START DAY' OF THE NEXT SPECIFIED RATE. A MAXIMUM OF 18 RATE DEFINITIONS MAY BE INPUT FOR EACH ECHELON. THE LAST RATE DEFINED FOR EACH ECHELON WILL BE USED IN COMPUTATION FROM ITS START DAY TO THE OPLAN END DAY.

--> ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY.

Step 12 - Enter:

Blank Space

Step 13 - Display:

RATES MUST BE ENTERED IN THE CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER IN WHICH THEY ARE TO BE USED WITH THE FIRST RATE APPLICABLE TO C-DAY. THE TRANSMIT BUTTON SHOULD BE PRESSED AFTER THE SCREEN FORMAT HAS BEEN FILLED OR THE LAST DESIRED RATE HAS BEEN ENTERED, WHICHEVER COMES FIRST.

UP TO THREE LINES MAY BE USED TO ENTER DATA FOR EACH ECHELON.
IF LESS THAN THREE LINES WILL BE USED TO ENTER DATA, ENTER 'END' IN THE FIRST 3 SPACES OF THE LINE FOLLOWING THE LAST LINE IN WHICH DATA WAS ENTERED. IF INVALID DATA IS ENTERED IN ANY OF THE THREE LINES, YOU WILL BE ABLE TO CORRECT THE LINE IN ERROR BY FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN ERROR MESSAGE.

--> ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY.

Step 14 - Enter:

Blank Space.

Step 15 - Display:

ECHELON 1 COMBAT INTENSITY
5=INTENSE COMBAT,4=HEAVY COMBAT,3=MODERATE COMBAT,2=LIGHT COMBAT,1=NO COMBAT

INTENSITY RATE MUST BE DEFINED FOR C-DAY. ANY SUBSEQUENT RATE CHANGES REQUIRE ENTRY OF BOTH A RATE CODE AND A START DAY FOR THE NEW RATE. RATE START DAYS MUST BE RIGHT JUSTIFIED WITH LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE.

R = RATE RSD = RATE START DAY

R RSD	R RSD	R RSD	R RSD	R RSD	R RSD
_ = C-DAY	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___
_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___
_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___

Step 16 - Enter:

Enter combat intensity rates ("1", "2", "3", "4", or "5") and 3 character rate-start days. Transmit at the end of each line. If less than 3 lines of data are desired, transmit after the last desired rate-start day; enter "END" in the first 3 positions of the next line and transmit again.

Step 17 - Display:

ECHELON 2 COMBAT INTENSITY
5=INTENSE COMBAT,4=HEAVY COMBAT,3=MODERATE COMBAT,2=LIGHT COMBAT,1=NO COMBAT

INTENSITY RATE MUST BE DEFINED FOR C-DAY. ANY SUBSEQUENT RATE CHANGES REQUIRE ENTRY OF BOTH A RATE CODE AND A START DAY FOR THE NEW RATE. RATE START DAYS MUST BE RIGHT JUSTIFIED WITH LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE.

R = RATE RSD = RATE START DAY

R RSD	R RSD	R RSD	R RSD	R RSD	R RSD
_ = C-DAY	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___
_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___
_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___	_ = C+___

Step 18 - Enter:

Intensity rates and corresponding 3 character rate start days.

Step 19 - Display:

DO YOU WISH TO APPLY A LOWER COMBAT INTENSITY RATE TO THOSE UNITS THAT HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED AS SUPPORT FORCES? (Y OR N).

Step 20 - Enter:

If Y is entered go to next display.
If N is entered skip to Step 27.

Step 21 - Display:

DO YOU WANT A FURTHER EXPLANATION OF THE SUPPORT FORCE OFFSET? (Y OR N).

Step 22 - Enter:

If Y is entered go to next display.
If N is entered skip to Step 25.

Step 23 - Display:

YOU MAY DESIGNATE AN INCREMENTAL OFFSET FROM THE COMBAT INTENSITY RATES THAT YOU HAVE DEFINED FOR YOUR COMBAT FORCES TO CREATE A LOWER RATE FOR SUPPORT FORCES IN EITHER OR BOTH ECHELONS 1 AND 2. THE OFFSET THAT YOU DESIGNATE WILL BE SUBTRACTED FROM THE ORIGINALLY DEFINED RATES IN EACH ECHELON TO CREATE THE NEW, LOWER RATES. AS AN EXAMPLE, IF YOU DEFINED A RATE OF 4 (HEAVY COMBAT) FOR THE TIME INCREMENT STARTING ON C-DAY AND A RATE OF 5 (INTENSE COMBAT) FOR THE TIME INCREMENT STARTING ON C+5 FOR ECHELON 1 AND IF YOU WISHED THE RATES TO BE APPLIED TO SUPPORT FORCES TO BE 2 LEVELS LOWER, THE RATES FOR THESE FORCES WOULD BECOME 2 (LIGHT COMBAT) FOR THE TIME INCREMENT STARTING ON C-DAY AND 3 (MODERATE COMBAT) FOR THE TIME INCREMENT STARTING ON DAY C+5. WHILE THE SUPPORT FORCES COMBAT INTENSITY RATES WILL CHANGE AS THE COMBAT FORCES RATES CHANGE, THE OFFSET BETWEEN THE TWO WILL REMAIN CONSISTENT OVER THE DURATION OF THE OPLAN.
--> ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY.

Step 24 - Enter:

Blank Space

Step 25 - Display:

THE NUMBERS THAT YOU ENTER BELOW WILL REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF LEVELS YOU WISH THE SUPPORT FORCE COMBAT INTENSITY RATES TO BE BELOW THE COMBAT FORCE COMBAT INTENSITY RATE. OFFSET VALUES MAY RANGE FROM 0 TO 4. PLEASE ENTER YOUR OFFSETS OVER THE APPROPRIATE LINES BELOW.

_ = COMBAT ZONE OFSET.
_ = COMMUNICATION ZONE OFFSET.

Step 26 - Enter:

0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 for each zone.

Step 27 - Display:

COMBAT LOSS

PLEASE ENTER THE PERCENT OF COMBAT LOSSES (KIA/MIA/POW/DOW) THAT YOU WISH SUBTRACTED FROM THE POPULATION AT RISK. VALID ENTRY IS ANY THREE CHARACTER NUMBER BETWEEN 000 (0%) AND 100 (100%).

___%

Step 28 - Enter:

Applicable 3 character number. The percent figure will be applied against the daily loss figure with the result subtracted from the Population at Risk (PAR) using the following formula:

Adjusted PAR = PAR - (PAR x Loss Rate x % Losses to be subtracted).

Step 29 - Display:

HOSPITAL ADMISSION RATES MUST BE DEFINED FOR DISEASE, NON-BATLE INJURY (NBI) AND OUTPATIENTS. DO YOU WISH FURTHER EXPLANATION BEFORE CONTINUING?(Y OR N).

Step 30 - Enter:

If Y is entered go to next display.
If N is entered skip to Step 33.

Step 31 - Display:

DISEASE, NBI AND OUTPATIENT ADMISSION RATES ARE EXPRESSED IN WHOLE NUMBERS REPRESENTING THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS FROM A POPULATION OF 1,000 WHO WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL SYSTEM FOR A PARTICULAR CAUSE ON ANY 1 OPLAN DAY. RATES MAY VARY BETWEEN ECHELONS 1 AND 2 AND MAY BE CHANGED UP TO 18 TIMES DURING THE COURSE OF THE OPLAN.

--> ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY.

Step 32 - Enter:

Blank Space

Step 33 - Display:

DISEASE ADMISSION RATES
ECHELON 1

ENTER THE ADMISSION RATE AND THE TIME PERIOD START DAY (RIGHT JUSTIFIED WITH LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE) IN THE SPACES GIVEN. AFTER YOU TYPE IN THE LAST START DAY, TRANSMIT THAT LINE AND ENTER 'END' INTO THE FIRST THREE BLANKS OF THE NEXT LINE AND TRANSMIT.

___.__=C-DAY ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___
___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___
___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___

Step 34 - Enter

Rates of admission per 1,000 population at risk carried to two decimal places with corresponding rate start days. Rates and their corresponding start days should be entered in ascending chronological order to avoid confusion. (If they are entered out of order, the program will sort them into the proper ascending order). Transmit at the end of each line. If entry of less than 3 lines of data is desired, enter "END" in the first 3 spaces of the next line following the last desired data line.

Step 35 - Display:

DISEASE ADMISSION RATES
ECHELON 2

ENTER THE ADMISSION RATE AND THE TIME PERIOD START DAY (RIGHT JUSTIFIED WITH LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE) IN THE SPACES GIVEN. AFTER YOU TYPE IN THE LAST START DAY, TRANSMIT THAT LINE AND ENTER 'END' INTO THE FIRST THREE BLANKS OF THE NEXT LINE AND TRANSMIT.

___.__=C-DAY ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___
___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___
___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___

Step 36 - Enter:

Rates of admission per 1,000 population at risk carried to two decimal places with corresponding rate start days.

Step 37 - Display:

NON-BATTLE-INJURY ADMISSION RATES
ECHELON 1

ENTER THE ADMISSION RATE AND THE TIME PERIOD START DAY (RIGHT JUSTIFIED WITH LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE) IN THE SPACES GIVEN. AFTER YOU TYPE IN THE LAST START DAY, TRANSMIT THAT LINE AND ENTER 'END' INTO THE FIRST THREE BLANKS OF THE NEXT LINE AND TRANSMIT.

___.__=C-DAY ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___
___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___
___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___

Step 38 - Enter:

Rates of admission per 1,000 population at risk carried to two decimal places with corresponding rate start days.

Step 39 - Display:

NON-BATTLE-INJURY ADMISSION RATES
ECHELON 2

ENTER THE ADMISSION RATE AND THE TIME PERIOD START DAY (RIGHT JUSTIFIED WITH LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE) IN THE SPACES GIVEN. AFTER YOU TYPE IN THE LAST START DAY, TRANSMIT THAT LINE AND ENTER 'END' INTO THE FIRST THREE BLANKS OF THE NEXT LINE AND TRANSMIT.

___.__=C-DAY ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___
___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___
___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___

Step 40 - Enter:

Rates of admission per 1,000 population at risk carried to two decimal places with corresponding rate start days.

Step 41 - Display:

OUTPATIENT VISIT RATES
ECHELON 1

ENTER THE ADMISSION RATE AND THE TIME PERIOD START DAY (RIGHT JUSTIFIED WITH LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE) IN THE SPACES GIVEN. AFTER YOU TYPE IN THE LAST START DAY, TRANSMIT THAT LINE AND ENTER 'END' INTO THE FIRST THREE BLANKS OF THE NEXT LINE AND TRANSMIT.

___.__=C-DAY ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___
___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___
___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___

Step 42 - Enter:

Rates of admission per 1,000 population at risk carried to two decimal places with corresponding rate start days.

Step 43 - Display:

OUTPATIENT VISIT RATES
ECHELON 2

ENTER THE ADMISSION RATE AND THE TIME PERIOD START DAY (RIGHT JUSTIFIED WITH LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE) IN THE SPACES GIVEN. AFTER YOU TYPE IN THE LAST START DAY, TRANSMIT THAT LINE AND ENTER 'END' INTO THE FIRST THREE BLANKS OF THE NEXT LINE AND TRANSMIT.

___.__=C-DAY ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___
___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___
___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___

Step 44 - Enter:

Rates of admission per 1,000 population at risk carried to two decimal places with corresponding rate start days.

Step 45 - Display:

YOU WILL NEXT BE REQUIRED TO DEFINE BED DISPERSION FOR ECHELONS 1 THRU 3. DO YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION BEFORE CONTINUING? (ENTER Y OR N)

Step 46 - Enter:

If Y is entered, go to the next display.
If N is entered, skip to Step 49.

Step 47 - Display:

A BED DISPERSION PERCENTAGE PROVIDES AN ALLOWANCE FOR THE FACT THAT, AT ANY GIVEN TIME, A CERTAIN PORTION OF THE TOTAL BEDS WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR PATIENT USE. CONTRIBUTING FACTORS CAN INCLUDE:

1) A CERTAIN NUMBER OF BEDS MAY BE PACKED AND IN TRANSIT. THE GREATER THE MOBILITY OF THE BATTLEFIELD, THE GREATER THE ALLOWANCE REQUIRED.

2) SMALL UNITS OPERATING AT A DISTANCE FROM THE MAIN FORCE MAY BE SUPPORTED BY ENTIRE MEDICAL UNITS EVEN THOUGH THESE UNITS MAY BE UNDERUTILIZED.

3) THE PROVISION OF SEPARATE WARDS FOR PATIENTS OF THE OPPOSITE SEX, CASES REQUIRING DIFFERENT TYPES OF TREATMENT, AND THE ISOLATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES MAY REQUIRE AN OVERAGE OF BEDS WITHIN AN INDIVIDUAL HOSPITAL.

--> ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY.

Step 48 - Enter:

Blank and Transmit.

Step 49 - Display:

BED DISPERSION

BED DISPERSION MUST BE DEFINED FOR ECHELONS 1 THRU 3. PERCENTAGES MUST BE ENTERED OVER EACH ___. VALID PERCENTAGES ARE 00 THRU 99, RIGHT JUSTIFIED WITH LEADING ZEROES WERE APPROPRIATE.

__ = ECHELON 1 __ = ECHELON 2 __ = ECHELON 3

Step 50 - Enter:

Bed dispersion percent (sometimes referred to as dispersion allowance) for echelons 1 thru 3.

Step 51 - Display:

YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO DESIGNATE EVACUATION POLICIES FOR ECHELONS 1 THRU 3. DO YOU WANT ANY FURTHER EXPLANATION BEFORE ENTERING THE INFORMATION?(Y OR N).

Step 52 - Enter:

If Y is entered, go to the next display.
If N is entered, skip to Step 57.

Step 53 - Display:

AN EVACUATION POLICY DETERMINES THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FROM A GROUP OF ADMISSIONS WHO WILL BE MOVED REARWARD. EXCEPT FOR THOSE WHO MOVE DIRECTLY FROM ECHELON 1 TO 3 UNDER THE USER DEFINED SKIP POLICY, EVACUEES MOVE REARWARD ONE ECHELON AT A TIME.
EVACUATION POLICIES ARE EXPRESSED IN DAYS. ALL ADMISSIONS WHOSE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY EXCEEDS A PARTICULAR EVAC. POLICY DEFINITION WILL BE EVACUATED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE USER DEFINED EVACUATION DELAY APPLICABLE TO THAT ECHELON. PERCENT OF PATIENTS TO BE EVACUATED AND AVERAGE LENGTH STAY (ALOS) INFORMATION APPLICABLE TO THE SELECTED EVACUATION POLICY IS AUTOMATICALLY EXTRACTED FROM THE JOPS MEDICAL DATA BASE FOR USE IN LATER COMPUTATIONS.

--> ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY.

Step 54 - Enter:

Blank space to move to the next display.

Step 55 - Display:

EVAC. POLICIES AND EVAC. DELAYS MUST BE DEFINED FOR EACH OF ECHELONS 1 THRU 3 AND MAY BE CHANGED UP TO 18 TIMES OVER THE COURSE OF THE OPLAN. SYSTEM STANDARD EVAC. POLICIES ARE 5, 7, 10, 15, 30, 45, and 60 DAY POLICIES. THE USER HAS THE OPTION OF DEFINING AN ADDITIONAL UNIQUE EVAC. POLICY OF HIS OR HER CHOOSING USING DATA FROM APPENDIX N OF THE USER'S MANUAL. WHILE THIS OPTION PROVIDES AN ADDITIONAL MARGIN OF FLEXIBILITY, IT REQUIRES THE USER TO INPUT A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF INFORMATION THAT IS AUTOMATICALLY PROVIDED FROM THE DATA BASE FOR SYSTEM STANDARD POLICIES.

-- ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY.

Step 56 - Enter:

Blank space to move to the next display.

Step 57 - Enter:

DO YOU WISH TO INCLUDE A USER DEFINED EVACUATION POLICY? (Y OR N).

Step 58 - Enter:

If Y is entered, go the the next display.
If N is entered, skip to Step 101.

Step 59 - Display:

PLEASE ENTER THE DAY NUMBER DEFINITION OF YOUR POLICY (RIGHT JUSTIFIED WITH A LEADING 0 FOR SINGLE DIGIT NUMBERS) IN THE SPACE BELOW.

-- DAY EVACUATION POLICY.

Step 60 - Enter:

Any number from 01 to 99 expressing the desired evacuation policy. The number entered is the number of days of stay for patients within the medical system at a certain echelon that, when exceeded, would result in the rearward evacuation of those patients involved. 05, 07, 10, 15, 30, 45, and 60 day policies are normally not defined here as they are already defined as system standard policies.

Step 61 - Display:

ENTER THE PERCENT OF PATIENTS TO BE EVACUATED (WHOLE NUMBER WITH LEADING 0 FOR SINGLE DIGIT FIGURES).

--% OF WIA ADMISSIONS.
--% OF DISEASE ADMISSIONS.
--% OF NBI ADMISSIONS.

Step 62 - Enter:

Two character whole number representing the percent (e.g. an entry of 50 is equal to 50%) of admissions whose length of stay will exceed the policy number defined in the previous display and will therefore be evacuated.

Step 63 - Display:

ENTER THE AVERAGE LENGTHS OF STAY FOR EVACUEES/NON-EVACUEES UNDER YOUR POLICY. NUMBERS WILL REPRESENT WHOLE DAYS. USE LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OF PATIENTS WHO WILL NOT BE EVACUATED.

--- WIA.
--- DISEASE.
--- NON-BATTLE INJURY.

Step 64 - Enter:

Three character numbers (leading zeroes where appropriate) respresenting average number of days stay in the hospital for patients who will not be evacuated. These figures must be equal to or smaller than the policy number.

Step 65 - Display:

ENTER THE AVERAGE LENGTHS OF STAY FOR EVACUEES/NON-EVACUEES UNDER YOUR POLICY. NUMBERS WILL REPRESENT WHOLE DAYS. USE LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OF PATIENTS WHO WILL BE EVACUATED.

--- WIA.
--- DISEASE.
--- NON-BATTLE INJURY.

Step 66 - Enter:

Three character numbers (leading zeroes where appropriate) representing average number of days stay for evacuees (includes stay both before and after evacuation). These figures must be greater than the policy number defined in Step 59.

Step 67- Display:

DO YOU INTEND TO USE YOUR DEFINED EVACUATION POLICY AT ECHELON-2 (Y OR N).

Step 68 - Enter:

If Y is entered, go to next display.
If N is entered, skip to Step 85.

Step 69 - Display:

ENTER THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON 1 UNDER ONE OF THE SYSTEM STANDARD POLICIES WHO WILL RETURN TO DUTY AT ECHELON 2 UNDER YOUR DEFINED POLICY.
NUMBERS WILL REPRESENT WHOLE DAYS. USE LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE.

--> ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY.

Step 70 - Enter:

Space and transmit.

Step 71 - Display:

PLEASE ENTER THE ALOS OF PATIENTS RETURNING TO DUTY AT ECHELON 2 UNDER YOUR POLICY WHO WERE ORIGINALLY EVACUATED FROM ECHELON 1 UNDER A 5 DAY POLICY.

--- WIA.
--- DISEASE.
--- NON-BATTLE INJURY.

Step 72 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate. These numbers and the numbers entered in the following displays are used to construct a matrix of data showing the interrelationship of all possible evacuation policies available at echelons 1 and 2.

Step 73 - Display:

PLEASE ENTER THE ALOS OF PATIENTS RETURNING TO DUTY AT ECHELON 2 UNDER YOUR POLICY WHO WERE ORIGINALLY EVACUATED FROM ECHELON 1 UNDER A 7 DAY POLICY.

--- WIA.
--- DISEASE.
--- NON-BATTLE INJURY.

Step 74 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate.

Step 75 - Display:

PLEASE ENTER THE ALOS OF PATIENTS RETURNING TO DUTY AT ECHELON 2 UNDER YOUR POLICY WHO WERE ORIGINALLY EVACUATED FROM ECHELON 1 UNDER A 10 DAY POLICY.

--- WIA.
--- DISEASE.
--- NON-BATTLE INJURY.

Step 76 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate.

Step 77 - Display:

PLEASE ENTER THE ALOS OF PATIENTS RETURNING TO DUTY AT ECHELON 2 UNDER YOUR POLICY WHO WERE ORIGINALLY EVACUATED FROM ECHELON 1 UNDER A 15 DAY POLICY.

--- WIA.
--- DISEASE.
--- NON-BATTLE INJURY.

Step 78 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate.

Step 79 - Display:

PLEASE ENTER THE ALOS OF PATIENTS RETURNING TO DUTY AT ECHELON 2 UNDER YOUR POLICY WHO WERE ORIGINALLY EVACUATED FROM ECHELON 1 UNDER A 30 DAY POLICY.

--- WIA.
--- DISEASE.
--- NON-BATTLE INJURY.

Step 80 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate.

Step 81 - Display:

PLEASE ENTER THE ALOS OF PATIENTS RETURNING TO DUTY AT ECHELON 2 UNDER YOUR POLICY WHO WERE ORIGINALLY EVACUATED FROM ECHELON 1 UNDER A 45 DAY POLICY.

--- WIA.
--- DISEASE.
--- NON-BATTLE INJURY.

Step 82 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate.

Step 83 - Display:

PLEASE ENTER THE ALOS OF PATIENTS RETURNING TO DUTY AT ECHELON 2 UNDER YOUR POLICY WHO WERE ORIGINALLY EVACUATED FROM ECHELON 1 UNDER A 60 DAY POLICY.

--- WIA.
--- DISEASE.
--- NON-BATTLE INJURY.

Step 84 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate.

Step 85 - Display:

DO YOU INTEND TO APPLY THE EVACUATION POLICY THAT YOU HAVE DEFINED TO ECHELON-1?

Step 86 - Enter:

If Y is entered, go to next display.
If N is entered, skip to Step 101.

Step 87 - Display:

ENTER THE ALOS OF PATIENTS WHO WILL BE EVACUATED FROM ECHELON 1 UNDER YOUR DEFINED EVACUATION POLICY AND RETURN TO DUTY AT ECHELON 2 UNDER ONE OF THE 7 SYSTEM STANDARD THEATER EVACUATION POLICIES(IE. ECHELON 2 EVACUATION POLICY). RIGHT JUSTIFY YOUR FIGURES USING LEADNG ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE.

ALOS FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON-1 UNDER USER-DEFINED EVAC. POLICY AND RETURNING TO DUTY UNDER A 7 DAY THEATER EVACUATION POLICY.

--- DAYS FOR WIA.
--- DAYS FOR DISEASE.
--- DAYS FOR NBI.

Step 88 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate.

Step 89 - Display:

ALOS FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON-1 UNDER USER-DEFINED EVAC. POLICY AND RETURNING TO DUTY UNDER A 7 DAY THEATER EVACUATION POLICY.

--- DAYS FOR WIA.
--- DAYS FOR DISEASE.
--- DAYS FOR NBI.

Step 90 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate.

Step 91 - Display:

ALOS FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON-1 UNDER USER-DEFINED EVAC. POLICY AND RETURNING TO DUTY UNDER A 10 DAY THEATER EVACUATION POLICY.

--- DAYS FOR WIA.
--- DAYS FOR DISEASE.
--- DAYS FOR NBI.

Step 92 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate.

Step 93 - Display:

ALOS FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON-1 UNDER USER-DEFINED EVAC. POLICY AND RETURNING TO DUTY UNDER A 15 DAY THEATER EVACUATION POLICY.

--- DAYS FOR WIA.
--- DAYS FOR DISEASE.
--- DAYS FOR NBI.

Step 94 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate.

Step 95 - Display:

ALOS FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON-1 UNDER USER-DEFINED EVAC. POLICY AND RETURNING TO DUTY UNDER A 20 DAY THEATER EVACUATION POLICY.

--- DAYS FOR WIA.
--- DAYS FOR DISEASE.
--- DAYS FOR NBI.

Step 96 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate.

Step 97 - Display:

ALOS FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON-1 UNDER USER-DEFINED EVAC. POLICY AND RETURNING TO DUTY UNDER A 45 DAY THEATER EVACUATION POLICY.

--- DAYS FOR WIA.
--- DAYS FOR DISEASE.
--- DAYS FOR NBI.

Step 98 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate.

Step 99 - Display:

ALOS FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON-1 UNDER USER-DEFINED EVAC. POLICY AND RETURNING TO DUTY UNDER A 60 DAY THEATER EVACUATION POLICY.

--- DAYS FOR WIA.
--- DAYS FOR DISEASE.
--- DAYS FOR NBI.

Step 100 - Enter:

Three character numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate.

Step 101 - Display:

IN ESTABLISHING THE EVACUATION SCENARIO, THE PLANNER IS FIRST ASKED TO INPUT C-DAY (THIS INITIALIZES THE DATA LINE) AND ALL SUBSEQUENT DAYS WHEN AN EVAC. POLICY AND/OR EVAC. DELAY WILL BE CHANGED FOR ANY OR ALL OF THE ECHELONS. DAYS OF CHANGE MUST BE ENTERED AS THREE CHARACTER NUMBERS WITH LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE (EXAMPLE: 045 FOR C+45) IN ASCENDING CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.

POLICIES AND DELAYS MUST BE ENTERED FOR ALL 3 ECHELONS UNDER THE C-DAY COLUMN. ADDITIONAL ENTRIES UNDER THE DAY OF CHANGE COLUMNS ARE OPTIONAL. ANY TIME A POLICY OR DELAY IS NOT INPUT UNDER A DAY OF CHANGE COLUMN, THE PREVIOUSLY DEFINED POLICY OR DELAY FOR THAT ECHELON WILL CONTINUE TO APPLY.
EVAC. POLICIES MUST BE ENTERED AS '05','07','10','15','30','45','60', OR, WHEN A USER DEFINED POLICY IS DESIRED,'UP'. EVAC. DELAYS MUST BE ENTERED AS 2 CHARACTER NUMBERS WITH LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE. AN EVAC. DELAY MUST NOT BE LARGER THAN ITS CORRESPONDING EVAC. POLICY.

--> ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY

Step 102 - Enter:

Null response.

Step 103 - Display:

```
                    EVACUATION POLICY/EVACUATION DELAY
                      TIME PERIOD START DAYS (C+ )

--- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- <---
                                    ECHELON  1
PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP
DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD
                                    ECHELON  2
PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP
DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD
                                    ECHELON  3
PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP
DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD
ENTER TIME PERIOD START DAYS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OVER THE  --- LINES OR
ENTER 'END' TO REVIEW INSTRUCTIONS OR TO RE-ENTER START DAYS.
```

Step 104 - Enter:

All dates of any changes in evacuation policies or delays for any of echelons 1 thru 3. First entry must be "000" (C-Day). Other entries should be ascending chronological order, expressed as 3 digit numbers with leading zeroes where appropriate (example: C+30 would be entered as "030"). When last desired change day has been entered, push transmit button to receive the next display.

Step 105 - Display:

```
                    EVACUATION POLICY/EVACUATION DELAY
                      TIME PERIOD START DAYS (C+ )
000 010 020 030 045 065 080 090
                                    ECHELON  1
PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  <---
DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  <---

ENTER EVAC. POLICIES OVER THE PP AND EVAC. DELAYS OVER THE DD FOR ECHELON 1
OR ENTER 'END' TO REVIEW INSTRUCTIONS OR TO RE-ENTER START DAYS.
```

Step 106 - Enter:

Evac. policies and Evac. delays for echelon 1. Both a policy and a delay must be defined for C-Day. Additional entries are required only when a number is to change. Valid policy entries are "05", "07", "10", "15", "30", "45", "60" or "UP" (when user defined policy is desired and has been previously defined). Evac. delays must not be larger than their corresponding policy numbers. Note that only the previously defined start days (from Step 103) are displayed on the Period Start Day line. If additional or changed start days are desired, enter "END" to return to Step 103.

Step 107 - Display:

```
                    EVACUATION POLICY/EVACUATION DELAY
                      TIME PERIOD START DAYS (C+ )
000 010 020 030 045 065 080 090
                                        ECHELON 1
05  05  05  10  10  10  10  15
02  02  02  02  02  02  02  02
                                        ECHELON 2
PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  <---
DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  <---
```

ENTER EVAC. POLICIES OVER THE PP AND EVAC. DELAYS OVER THE DD FOR ECHELON 2 OR ENTER 'END' TO REVIEW INSTRUCTIONS OR TO RE-ENTER START DAYS.

Step 108- Enter:

Evac. policies and delays applicable to echelon 2.

Step 109 - Display:

```
                    EVACUATION POLICY/EVACUATION DELAY
                      TIME PERIOD START DAYS (C+ )
000 010 020 030 045 065 080 090
                                        ECHELON 1
05  05  05  10  10  10  10  15
02  02  02  02  02  02  02  02
                                        ECHELON 2
15  15  15  15  15  30  30  30
10  10  10  10  10  10  10  10
                                        ECHELON 3
PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  PP  <---
DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  DD  <---
```

ENTER EVAC. POLICIES OVER THE PP AND EVAC. DELAYS OVER THE DD FOR ECHELON 3 OR ENTER 'END' TO REVIEW INSTRUCTIONS OR TO RE-ENTER START DAYS.

Step 110 - Enter:

Evac policies and delays applicable to echelon 3.

Step 111- Display:

```
                        EVACUATION POLICY/EVACUATION DELAY
                          TIME PERIOD START DAYS (C+ )
000 010 020 030 045 065 080 090
                                          ECHELON  1
05  05  05  10  10  10  10  15
02  02  02  02  02  02  02  02
                                          ECHELON  2
15  15  15  15  15  30  30  30
10  10  10  10  10  10  10  10
                                          ECHELON  3
60  60  60  60  60  60  UP  UP
10  10  10  10  10  20  20  20
```

--> ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY.

Step 112 - Enter:

Null response

Step 113 - Display

ENTER THE SKIP POLICY FOR PATIENTS FROM ECHELON 1 WHO WILL SKIP DIRECTLY TO ECHELON 3 IN THE SPACE (RIGHT JUSTIFIED WITH LEADING ZERO). RATE WILL REPRESENT A % OF ECHELON 1 ADMISSIONS.

--% TO SKIP

Step 114 - Enter:

2 character whole number representing the percent of patients to be evacuated directly from echelon 1 to 3. This figure is applicable to all patient classes except outpatients.

Step 115 - Display:

THE MEDICAL PLANNING SYSTEM WILL COMPUTE 10 CARE REQUIREMENTS AS DEFINED IN THE USER'S MANUAL. DO YOU WISH TO DEFINE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMAND-UNIQUE CARE REQUIREMENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE COMPUTATIONS? (Y OR N).

Step 116 - Enter:

If Y is entered, go to the next display.
If N is entered, user input to the Medical Planning Factors Records is complete; skip to Step 131 to select a new option.

Step 117 - Display:

YOU MAY DEFINE UP TO FIVE COMMAND-UNIQUE CARE REQUIREMENTS. PLEASE ENTER THE NAME OF A CARE REQUIREMENT IN 15 OR LESS ALPHNUMERIC CHARACTERS BELOW.

Step 118 - Enter:

Any appropriate name in 15 characters or less. If less than 15 characters are entered, it is recommended that blanks be entered in any spaces that are desired to be blank; such spaces will otherwise be filled with zeroes.

Step 119 - Display:

DO YOU WANT AN EXPLANATION OF THE CARE REQUIREMENT MULTIPLIERS? (Y OR N).

Step 120 - Enter:

If Y is entered, go to the next display.
If N is entered, skip to Step 131.

Step 121 - Display:

A CARE REQUIREMENT MULTIPLIER REPRESENTS THE QUANTITY OF A PARTICULAR CARE FACTOR THAT WILL BE REQUIRED BY ONE INDIVIDUAL IN A PATIENT CLASS FOR 1 DAY. CARE REQUIREMENTS ARE COMPUTED AT 15 LEVELS OF INTENSITY CORRELATED TO THE PATIENT'S CHANGING LEVELS OF NEED OVER HIS OR HER STAY IN THE HOSPITAL.
THE FIRST 10 MULTIPLIERS REPRESENT THE PATIENT'S REQUIREMENTS DURING THE FIRST 10 DAYS OF STAY. THE LAST 5 MULTIPLIERS COVER DAILY REQUIREMENTS IN 10 DAY INCREMENTS FROM DAY 11 THRU DAY 60.
MULTIPLIERS MUST BE ENTERED AS 3 CHARACTER FIGURES WITH LEADING ZEROES WHERE APPROPRIATE. THE FIRST CHARACTER IS A WHOLE NUMBER MULTIPLIER WITH THE 2ND AND 3RD CHARACTERS REPRESENTING 10THS AND 100THS OF A CARE FACTOR RESPECTIVELY.
AS AN EXAMPLE, A MULTIPLIER OF 345 FOR A PLASTIC SPOON CARE REQUIREMENT WOULD MEAN THAT EACH PATIENT REQUIRES AN AVERAGE OF 3.45 PLASTIC SPOONS DURING A PARTICULAR DAY OF STAY.
-- ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY.

Step 122 - Enter:

Blank to continue.

Step 123 - Display:

ENTER THE 3 CHARACTER MULTIPLIERS FOR YOUR CARE REQUIREMENT FOR EACH OF THE 15 TIME INCREMENTS SHOWN BELOW.

WOUNDED-IN-ACTION
DAY OF STAY

1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	9TH	10TH	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60
XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Step 124 - Enter:

3 character numbers (leading zeroes where appropriate) for each time period. Time periods with no entries will automatically be filled with "000" multipliers.

Step 125 - Display:

ENTER THE 3 CHARACTER MULTIPLIERS FOR YOUR CARE REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH OF THE 15 TIME INCREMENTS SHOWN BELOW.

DISEASE

DAY OF STAY

1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	9TH	10TH	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60
XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Step 126 - Enter:

3 character numbers for each time period.

Step 127 - Display:

ENTER THE 3 CHARACTER MULTIPLIERS FOR YOUR CARE REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH OF THE 15 TIME INCREMENTS SHOWN BELOW.

NON-BATTLE-INJURY

DAY OF STAY

1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	9TH	10TH	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60
XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Step 128 - Enter:

3 character numbers for each time period.

Step 129 - Display:

DO YOU WANT TO DEFINE ANOTHER COMMAND-UNIQUE CARE REQUIREMENT? (Y OR N).

Step 130 - Enter:

If Y is entered, go to Step 117. This program will cycle through the user care definition displays (Steps 117 - 129) up to five times. If the user requests a sixth care requirement, an error message will be displayed.
If N is entered, the program is finished and the Medical Planning Factors Records are complete. Program will return the user to the master selection list shown in Step 131.

Step 131 - Display:

```
** WARNING - THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE HAS BEEN CHANGED
** YOU CAN SAVE THE FILE TO TAPE BY SELECTING FUNCTION J
PLEASE SELECT AN MPM FUNCTION FROM THE LIST BELOW -
  A - PRINT THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET REPORT
  B - GENERATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
  C - UPDATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
  D - PRINT THE POPULATION-AT-RISK REPORT
  E - GENERATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
  F - UPDATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
  G - PRINT THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT
  H - SPAWN THE MEDICAL COMPUTATIONS JOB
  I - LOAD THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE FROM TAPE
  J - SAVE THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE TO TAPE
  K - LOAD A JOPS TPFDD
  END - TERMINATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE
ENTER A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, OR END
```

F.4 Processing

Option E accepts user input to the Medical Planning Factors Records through a predefined sequence of mandatory and optional terminal displays. Optional displays, used both for providing additional explanations of certain functions and for accepting optional planning parameters, are skipped by answering "no" to appropriate questions in the program narrative. Inputs are edited by the program as they are received. Improper inputs will result in the display of an error message and a repeat of the display requiring the input that was previously in error. The program will not continue until the error is corrected. Response to the last display will terminate the processing and return control to the MPM driver program.

F.5 Output

MPM Option E produces the Medical Planning Factors Records; a subportion of the Medical Working File. The output is normally saved to tape using MPM Option J prior to termination of the terminal session.

F.6 Files

a. Medical Working File (Medical Planning Factors Records)
b. JOPS Medical Data Base.

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APPENDIX G

MPM OPTION F - UPDATE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS

G.1 Purpose

MPM Option F allows the planner to selectively update or modify previously created Medical Planning Factors Records.

G.2 General

MPM Option F is designed to save the planner time when only selective changes are needed to the Medical Planning Factors portion of a Medical Working File. This option is particularly useful if the planner wishes to see the effects of changes in particular medical parameters applied to the same OPLAN. The option can also be used to quickly compute command-unique care requirements in excess of the maximum of five that are permitted for inclusion in a single Medical Working File. In either of the above mentioned situations, the original Medical Working File (both Population at Risk and Medical Planning Factors Records) is created and saved to tape (MPM Option J). Without exiting the Medical Planning Module, the planner can call MPM option F, make the desired changes and reexecute MPM Option J, saving the modified file to a second tape (only one MWF can be saved to a single tape). The MPM Computational Process can then be spawned twice (MPM Option H) using the two (or more, when appropriate) Medical Working File tape numbers to produce the desired results. MPM Option F can also be used to selectively view previously created medical planning factors on the terminal as it displays existing data from the file. The planner is cautioned, however, that in paging existing non-standard user-defined evacuation data and/or user-defined care requirement data that is not to be modified, all such data elements viewed must be retransmitted in order to be retained in the file.

G.3 Inputs

A previously generated Medical Planning Factors portion of the Medical Working File is input to this program. If the records were generated during a previous terminal session, the Medical Working File must be loaded from tape using MPM Option I before MPM Option F can be executed. The existing data in the Medical Planning Factors Records is selectively extracted from the file and displayed on the terminal at the direction of the planner. The user inputs changes by modifying the displayed information and retransmitting it to the file. Specific instructions for modifying the various data fields are displayed on the terminal screen along with the requested data displays. While the modification procedures are simple, the

user must assure that they are followed exactly; failure to do so will result in a loss of data. Of particular importance is the requirement to always initialize (i.e., make an entry in the left most position of the line) any data line that is being modified. The entry in the left most position of the screen provides the terminal with a reference point from which other modifications can be identified (the terminal in effect "counts across" from the first entry). Terminal input formats are listed below.

Step 1 - Display:

```
PLEASE SELECT AN MPM FUNCTION FROM THE LIST BELOW -
  A - PRINT THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET REPORT
  B - GENERATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
  C - UPDATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
  D - PRINT THE POPULATION-AT-RISK REPORT
  E - GENERATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
  F - UPDATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
  G - PRINT THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT
  H - SPAWN THE MEDICAL COMPUTATIONS JOB
  I - LOAD THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE FROM TAPE
  J - SAVE THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE TO TAPE
  K - LOAD A JOPS TPFDD
  END - TERMINATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE
ENTER A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, OR END
```

Step 2 - Enter:

```
F
```

Step 3 - Display:

```
PLEASE SELECT ONE OF THE BELOW LISTED AREAS FOR MODIFICATION BY ENTERING THE
APPROPRIATE NUMBER OR 'END' TO TERMINATE.

1.  OPLAN ID/OPLAN LENGTH, SCENARIO, BED DISPERSION, COMBAT LOSS %.
2.  COMBAT INTENSITY.
3.  DISEASE, NBI AND OUTPATIENT ADMISSIONS RATES.
4.  EVACUATION POLICY.
5.  NON-STANDARD EVACUATION POLICY DEFINITION
6.  USER DEFINED CARE REQUIREMENTS.
```

Step 4 - Enter:

If 1 is entered go to Step 5.
If 2 is entered go to Step 7.
If 3 is entered go to Step 21.
If 4 is entered go to Step 29.
If 5 is entered go to Step 33.
If 6 is entered go to Step 53.
If 'END' is entered go to Step 1.

Step 5 - Display:

MISCELLANEOUS DATA UPDATE

TO MAKE CHANGES TO THE INFORMATION BELOW, MOVE THE CURSOR TO THE DATA LINE AND ENTER THE LEFTMOST CHARACTER, THEN MOVE THE CURSOR OVER THE DATA LINE TO EACH DATA ITEM YOU WANT TO CHANGE. CHANGE THAT DATA ITEM, AND TRANSMIT AFTER YOU HAVE MADE ALL OF YOUR CHANGES. IF YOU WANT A LIST OF SCENARIO ID'S BEFORE CHANGING THE DATA, ENTER 'LIST' AND TRANSMIT.

	OPLAN ID	OPLAN LENGTH	SCENARIO CODE	COMBAT LOSS	******BED DISPERSION****** ECH. 1	ECH. 2	ECH. 3
DATA	4102X	180	01	000	00	00	00

Step 6 - Enter:

Reenter the word "DATA" and make modifications as appropriate. Transmit after last modification. If a review of the scenario IDs is desired, enter the word "LIST" in place of "DATA" and transmit. After the scenario IDs are displayed, Step 5 will be displayed again.

Step 7 - Display:

MODIFY COMBAT INTENSITY

TO MODIFY A COMBAT INTENSITY DATA LINE, MOVE THE CURSOR TO THE FAR LEFT MOST POSITION OF THE LINE TO BE MODIFIED, REENTER THE LINE NUMBER, MOVE THE CURSOR RIGHT TO THE AREA TO BE CHANGED, MAKE DESIRED ENTRIES AND TRANSMIT.

AFTER ALL MODIFICATIONS ARE COMPLETE, ENTER 'END' IN THE FIRST THREE POSITIONS OF THE NEXT LINE.

-- ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY.

Step 8 - Enter:

Blank space and transmit.

Step 9 - Display:

PLEASE INDICATE THE NUMBER OF AN ECHELON YOU WISH TO MODIFY.
VALID CHOICES ARE '1', '2', OR 'END'.

Step 10 - Enter:

Enter "1" if the First Echelon is to be modified. Enter "2" if the Second Echelon is to be modified. If no modifications are desired, enter "END" and return to Step 3.

Step 11 - Display (The echelon displayed will correspond to the echelon specified in Step 10):

ECHELON 1 COMBAT INTENSITY
5=INTENSE COMBAT,4=HEAVY COMBAT,3=MODERATE COMBAT,2=LIGHT COMBAT,1=NO COMBAT

RATE START DAYS MUST BE ENTERED IN ASCENDING CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER. USE LEADING ZEROES WITH 1 OR 2 CHARACTER NUMBERS.
BE SURE TO REENTER THE NUMBER OF THE LINE YOU ARE MODIFYING.

LINE	R = RATE			RSD = RATE START DAY					
#	R	RSD	R	RSD	R	RSD	R	RSD	R	RSD	R	RSD
1	1 =	C-DAY	2 =	C+010	3 =	C+015	4 =	C+040	3 =	C+068	2 =	C+090
2	1 =	C+150	=	C+	=	C+	=	C+	=	C+	=	C+
3	=	C+	=	C+	=	C+	=	C+	=	C+	=	C+

Step 12 - Enter:

Enter line number of line to be modified and move cursor to the right making changes or additions as appropriate. Transmit after cursor is moved past the last (far right most) data element of the line. (Note: Entire line must be transmitted). If modifications are not desired on all three lines, enter "END" in the first 3 (left most) positions of the first available line after the last desired data line has been transmitted. Only lines that are to be modified need be transmitted.

Step 13 - Display:

DO YOU WISH TO MODIFY DATA IN ANOTHER ECHELON? (Y OR N).

Step 14 - Enter:

If Y is entered go to Step 9.
If N is entered go to Step 15.

Step 15 - Display:

DO YOU WISH TO MODIFY THE SUPPORT UNIT COMBAT INTENSITY OFFSET? (Y OR N).

Step 16 - Enter:

If Y is entered go to Step 17.
If N is entered go to Step 3.

Step 17 - Display:

SUPPORT FORCE OFFSET

0 = ECHELON 1

Step 18 - Enter:

Any number between 0 and 4. Number will be subtracted from all echelon 1 "combat force" combat intensities to yield the "support force" combat intensity rates. A number must be entered.

Step 19 - Display:

SUPPORT FORCE OFFSET

0 = ECHELON 2

Step 20 - Enter:

Any number between 0 and 4. A number must be entered.
When this step is complete go to Step 3.

Step 21 - Display:

ADMISSION DATA UPDATE PROCEDURES

PLEASE SELECT A PATIENT CLASS TO BE MODIFIED.

D - DISEASED
N - NON-BATTLE INJURY
O - OUTPATIENT
END - TERMINATE ADMISSION UPDATE

ENTER D, N, O, OR END

Step 22 - Enter:

"D", "N", "O", or "END". If "END" is entered, go to Step 3.

Step 23 - Display:

PLEASE SELECT THE ECHELON IN WHICH YOU WISH TO MODIFY DATA.

1 - ECHELON 1
2 - ECHELON 2
B - BOTH ECHELON 1 & 2

ENTER 1, 2, OR B

Step 24 - Enter:

"1" or "2" or "B".

Step 25 - Display:

ADMISSION DATA UPDATE PROCEDURES

TO CHANGE EXISTING DATA -- RE-ENTER FIRST (FAR LEFT) CHARACTER OF LINE TO BE CHANGED, MOVE CURSOR OVER EXISTING DATA TO THE ELEMENT(S) TO BE CHANGED, MAKE CHANGES, MOVE CURSOR TO THE RIGHT PAST THE LAST EXISTING DATA ELEMENT ON THE LINE AND TRANSMIT.

TO ADD ADDITIONAL DATA -- RE-ENTER FIRST CHARACTER OF LAST LINE OF DATA, MOVE CURSOR TO THE RIGHT PAST THE LAST EXISTING DATA ELEMENT, ADD NEW INFORMATON AND TRANSMIT. NEW START DAYS ADDED OUT OF CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY RESORTED AND PLACED INTO PROPER SEQUENCE UPON TERMINATION OF THE UPDATE PROCESS.

AFTER THE LAST DESIRED UPDATE, ENTER 'END' IN THE FIRST 3 POSITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING LINE TO TERMINATE THE DISPLAY.

-- ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY.

Step 26 - Enter:

Blank space and transmit.

Step 27 - Display (This step will display data for the patient class specified in Step 21 and the echelon selected in Step 23. If both echelons are requested in Step 23, Step 27 will be repeated twice):

DISEASE ADMISSION RATES
ECHELON 1

A 002.50=C-DAY 003.00=C+010 004.25=C+020 005.00=C+030 010.00=C+050 003.44=C+090
B 001.50=C+120 ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___
C ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___ ___.__=C+___

Step 28 - Enter:

Enter line identifier "A", "B", or "C" and desired changes. Move cursor past last data element on the line before transmitting. Enter "END" in the first three (left most) spaces of the next available line following the last line to be modified. Afer "END" is entered, Step 21 will be displayed again to permit another selection.

Step 29 - Display:

EVACUATION DATA UPDATE PROCEDURES

TO CHANGE EXISTING DATA — RE-ENTER FIRST (FAR LEFT) CHARACTER OF LINE TO BE CHANGED, MOVE CURSOR OVER EXISTING DATA TO THE ELEMENT(S) TO BE CHANGED, MAKE CHANGES, MOVE CURSOR TO THE RIGHT PAST THE LAST EXISINTG DATA ELEMENT ON THE LINE AND TRANSMIT.

TO ADD ADDITIONAL DATA -- RE-ENTER FIRST CHARACTER OF LAST LINE OF DATA, MOVE CURSOR TO THE RIGHT PAST THE LAST EXISTING DATA ELEMENT, ADD NEW INFORMATON AND TRANSMIT. NEW START DAYS ADDED OUT OF CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY RESORTED AND PLACED INTO PROPER SEQUENCE UPON TERMINATION OF THE UPDATE PROCESS.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT TIME PERIOD UPDATES BE MADE FIRST FOLLOWED BY UPDATES TO THE OTHER LINES IN ANY SEQUENCE. AFTER THE LAST DESIRED UPDATE, ENTER 'END' IN THE FIRST 3 POSITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING LINE TO TERMINATE THE DISPLAY.

-- ENTER A BLANK SPACE AND TRANSMIT TO RECEIVE THE NEXT DISPLAY.

Step 30 - Enter:

Blank space and transmit.

Step 31 - Display:

CNG DAY = DAY OF CHANGE PP = EVAC POLICY DD = EVAC DELAY SKIP % = SKIP RATE

CNG DAY	000	010	020	030	040	050	090	120	150	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
ECH1 PP	05	05	05	07	07	07	07	07	07	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
ECH1 DD	01	01	01	02	02	02	02	02	02	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
ECH2 PP	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	30	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
ECH2 DD	03	03	05	05	05	15	15	15	15	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
ECH3 PP	60	60	60	60	UP	UP	UP	UP	UP	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
ECH3 DD	07	07	07	07	20	20	20	20	20	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

SKIP % 55

Step 32 - Enter:

Enter first character of line to be modified followed by changes or additions as appropriate. Move cursor right past last data element before transmitting. Note that evac. policies go on the lines marked "ECH# PP" and evac. delays go in the lines marked "ECH# DD". If additional change days are added, appropriate evac. policies and evac. delays should also be added for all echelons; if not, the policies and delays applicable to the next chronologically lower change day will be carried forward. After last modification line has been transmitted, enter "END" in the first three positions of the following line and transmit to return to Step 3.

Step 33 - Display:

TO UPDATE NON-STANDARD USER-DEFINED EVACUATION POLICY DATA, THE BLINKING CURSOR MUST BE MOVED TO THE FAR LEFT OF THE DATA LINE AND THE FIRST CHARACTER MUST BE RE-ENTERED (EITHER ORIGINAL OR CHANGED FIGURE). THE CURSOR SHOULD THEN BE MOVED TO THE RIGHT MAKING CHANGES WHERE APPROPRIATE. THE CUROSR MUST BE MOVED PAST THE LAST DATA ELEMENT ON THE LINE BEFORE THE TRANSMIT BUTTON IS PUSHED. THE ORIGINAL DATA WILL BE REPLACED WITH THE MODIFIED LINE AS IT APPEARS AT THE TIME THAT IT IS TRANSMITTED.

DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE WITH THIS OPTION? (ENTER Y OR N).

Step 34 - Enter:

If "Y" is entered, go to Step 35.
If "N" is entered, go to Step 3.

Step 35 - Display:

```
 WOUNDED-IN-ACTION

USER EVAC. POLICY (# DAYS)
I  PERCENT TO BE EVACUATED
I  I  ALOS OF NON-EVACUEES
I  I  I   ALOS OF EVACUEES
I  I  I   I
-- -- --- ---
00 00 000 000
```

Step 36 - Enter:

Changes to policy number, percent to be evacuated and/or ALOS information. Policy number must apply to all patient classes. (Note: In this and all following displays, be sure to initialize (i.e., reenter left most character) each data line and then move the cursor right past the last data element before transmitting, even if no changes are desired).

Step 39 - Display:

```
 DISEASE

USER EVAC. POLICY (# DAYS)
I  PERCENT TO BE EVACUATED
I  I  ALOS OF NON-EVACUEES
I  I  I   ALOS OF EVACUEES
I  I  I   I
-- -- --- ---
00 00 000 000
```

Step 38 - Enter:

Percent to evacuate and/or ALOS information. Changes made in evac. policy number in the previous display will be reflected in this and the next display.

Step 39 - Display:

```
 NON-BATTLE-INJURY

USER EVAC. POLICY (# DAYS)
I  PERCENT TO BE EVACUATED
I  I  ALOS OF NON-EVACUEES
I  I  I   ALOS OF EVACUEES
I  I  I   I
-- -- --- ---
00 00 000 000
```

Step 40 - Enter:

Changes to percent to evacuate and/or ALOS information.

Step 41 - Display:

ALOS FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON-1 UNDER USER-DEFINED EVAC. POLICY AND RETURNING TO DUTY AT ECHELON-2 UNDER THE BELOW LISTED SYSTEM STANDARD POLICIES

```
 WOUNDED-IN-ACTION
 5    7   10   15   30   45   60
DAY  DAY  DAY  DAY  DAY  DAY  DAY
--- --- --- --- --- --- ---
000 000 000 000 000 000 000
```

Step 42 - Enter:

Changes as appropriate. Numbers represent average length of stay in days. Data in this and the next two displays applies to the user-defined evac. policy when it is used at echelon 1.

Step 43 - Display:

ALOS FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON-1 UNDER USER-DEFINED EVAC. POLICY AND RETURNING TO DUTY AT ECHELON-2 UNDER THE BELOW LISTED SYSTEM STANDARD POLICIES

DISEASE

5 DAY	7 DAY	10 DAY	15 DAY	30 DAY	45 DAY	60 DAY
000	000	000	000	000	000	000

Step 44 - Enter:

Changes as appropriate.

Step 45 - Display:

ALOS FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON-1 UNDER USER-DEFINED EVAC. POLICY AND RETURNING TO DUTY AT ECHELON-2 UNDER THE BELOW LISTED SYSTEM STANDARD POICIES

NON-BATTLE-INJURY

5 DAY	7 DAY	10 DAY	15 DAY	30 DAY	45 DAY	60 DAY
000	000	000	000	000	000	000

Step 46 - Enter:

Changes as appropriate.

Step 47 - Display:

ALOS FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON-1 UNDER THE BELOW LISTED SYSTEM STANDARD POLICIES WHO WILL RETURN TO DUTY AT ECHELON-2 UNDER USER-DEFINED EVAC. POLICY.

WOUNDED-IN-ACTION

5 DAY	7 DAY	10 DAY	15 DAY	30 DAY	45 DAY	60 DAY
000	000	000	000	000	000	000

Step 48 - Enter:

Changes as appropriate. Numbers represent days. Data in this and the next two displays applies to the user-defined evac. policy when it is used at echelon 2.

Step 49 - Display:

ALOS FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON-1 UNDER THE BELOW LISTED SYSTEM STANDARD POLICIES WHO WILL RETURN TO DUTY AT ECHELON-2 UNDER USER-DEFINED EVAC. POLICY.

DISEASE

5 DAY	7 DAY	10 DAY	15 DAY	30 DAY	45 DAY	60 DAY
000	000	000	000	000	000	000

Step 50 - Enter:

Changes as appropriate.

Step 51 - Display:

ALOS FOR PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON-1 UNDER THE BELOW LISTED SYSTEM STANDARD POLICIES WHO WILL RETURN TO DUTY AT ECHELON-2 UNDER USER-DEFINED EVAC. POLICY.

NON-BATTLE-INJURY

5 DAY	7 DAY	10 DAY	15 DAY	30 DAY	45 DAY	60 DAY
000	000	000	000	000	000	000

Step 52 - Enter:

Changes as appropriate. When complete, return to Step 3.

Step 53 - Display:

USER DEFINED CARE REQUIREMENTS

CARE REQUIREMENT NAMES

1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH
PLASTIC SPOONS				

CURRENTLY EXISTING CARE REQUIREMENTS ARE LISTED ABOVE. ENTER THE NUMBER OF A REQUIREMENT THAT YOU WISH TO MODIFY (EG. '1ST', '3RD', ETC) OR ENTER 'END' TO RETURN TO THE MASTER SELECTION LIST.
(NOTE. A BLANK AREA REPRESENTS AN UNDEFINED REQUIREMENT.)

Step 54 - Enter:

If "1ST", "2ND", "3RD", "4TH", "5TH" is entered, go to Step 55.
If "END" is entered, go to Step 3.

Step 55 - Display:

USER DEFINED CARE REQUIRMENTS

THE CURRENT NAME OF THE SELECTED CARE REQUIREMENT IS SHOWN BELOW.
PLEASE MAKE ANY CHANGES AND RETRANSMIT. (NOTE. NAME MUST BE RETRANSMITTED WHETHER OR NOT IT IS CHANGED.)

NAME
PLASTIC SPOONS

Step 56 - Enter:

Change if appropriate. If requirement is to be deleted, blank out the name using the space bar.

Step 57 - Display:

USER DEFINED CARE REQUIREMENTS
(NOTE. REQUIREMENT NAME CAN NOT BE CHANGED. DATA LINE MUST BE RETRANSMITTED WHETHER OF NOT IT IS CHANGED.)

PLASTIC SPOONS
WOUNDED-IN-ACTION
DAY OF STAY

1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	9TH	10TH	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000

Step 58 - Enter:

Changes to multipliers as appropriate. If a care requirement is being deleted without a replacement, fill all multipliers with "000".

Step 59 - Display:

USER DEFINED CARE REQUIREMENTS
(NOTE. REQUIREMENT NAME CAN NOT BE CHANGED. DATA LINE MUST BE RETRANSMITTED WHETHER OF NOT IT IS CHANGED.)

PLASTIC SPOONS
DISEASE
DAY OF STAY

1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	9TH	10TH	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000

Step 60 - Enter:

Changes as appropriate.

Step 61 - Display:

USER DEFINED CARE REQUIREMENTS
(NOTE. REQUIREMENT NAME CAN NOT BE CHANGED. DATA LINE MUST BE RETRANSMITTED WHETHER OF NOT IT IS CHANGED.)

PLASTIC SPOONS
NON-BATTLE-INJURY
DAY OF STAY

1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	9TH	10TH	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000

Step 62 - Enter:

Changes as appropriate. When complete, return to Step 3.

G.4 Processing

This program offers the user a list of Medical Planning Factors subject areas from the medical working file. The user may select one subject area at a time. Data pertaining to that subject area is read from the appropriate records in the file and displayed along with explanatory narrative on the screen. After the user makes any appropriate modifications, the line is retransmitted. The data is moved back into the appropriate record areas writing over the originally displayed data.

G.5 Outputs

MPM Option F produces updated Medical Planning Factors Records. The end result can be reviewed by selecting MPM Option G - print the Medical Planning Factors Report.

G.6 Files

The Medical Working File is input to this program.

APPENDIX H

MPM OPTION G - PRINT THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT

H.1 Purpose

MPM Option G prints the Medical Planning Factors Report, a formatted paper record of the user defined information in the Medical Planning Factors Records.

H.2 General

The Medical Planning Factors Report shows all information in the Medical Planning Factors Records. This report is used primarily as a historical record of the planner defined scenario used in the batch computational process (in conjunction with population at risk information) to produce the various MPM output reports.

H.3 Inputs

The Medical Planning Factors Records from the Medical Working File are the primary input to this program. Direct user inputs are limited to responses to the following formatted terminal displays:

Step 1 - Display:

```
PLEASE SELECT AN MPM FUNCTION FROM THE LIST BELOW -
    A - PRINT THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET REPORT
    B - GENERATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
    C - UPDATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
    D - PRINT THE POPULATION-AT-RISK REPORT
    E - GENERATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
    F - UPDATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
    G - PRINT THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT
    H - SPAWN THE MEDICAL COMPUTATIONS JOB
    I - LOAD THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE FROM TAPE
    J - SAVE THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE TO TAPE
    K - LOAD A JOPS TPFDD
    END - TERMINATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE
ENTER A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, OR END
```

Step 2 - Enter:

"G"

Step 3 - Display:

THIS OPTION PRINTS THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT.
DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? ANSWER (Y OR N).

Step 4 - Enter:

If "Y" or "YES" is entered go to Step 5.
If "N" or "NO" is entered, control is returned to the MPM Driver Program and the master selection menu shown in step 1 is displayed to accept another program selection.

Step 5 - Display (note this display will remain on the screen until the report writing process is complete):

THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS REPORT IS NOW BEING GENERATED.

Step 6 - Display:

The master selection menu shown in step 1 is displayed again to accept another program selection.

H.4 Processing

MPM Option G, executes in the timesharing environment, reading the Medical Planning Factors Records and writing the information out in a predefined report format.

H.5 Outputs

The Medical Planning Factors Report, illustrated in figures H-1, H-2, and H-3, is output by MPM Option G.

H.6 Files

The Medical Working File is input to this program.

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JOINT OPERATION PLANNING SYSTEM
MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT

PAGE 1

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORS

OPLAN ID	OPLAN DURATION	DATA BASE SCENARIO	BED DISPERSION PERCENT	PERCENT OF COMBAT LOSSES
41929	090 DAYS	EUROPE	ECH1 = 25% ECH2 = 30% ECH3 = 35%	NOT REPLACED = 054%

COMBAT INTENSITY

(5 = INTENSE COMBAT 4 = HEAVY COMBAT 3 = MODERATE COMBAT 2 = LIGHT COMBAT 1 = NO COMBAT)

'COMBAT UNIT' COMBAT INTENSITY RATES

ECHELON 1

RATE START DAY (C+___) =	000	005	030	040	045	050	051	054	056	057	060	065	070	072	074	080	085	090
INTENSITY RATE =	4	3	5	3	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	1	2

ECHELON 2

RATE START DAY (C+___) =	000	005	010	015	020	025	030	035	040	045	050	055	060	065	070	075	080	090
INTENSITY RATE =	1	2	3	4	5	4	2	3	4	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	2	1

'SUPPORT UNIT' COMBAT INTENSITY OFFSETS (TO BE SUBTRACTED FROM COMBAT UNIT' INTENSITY RATES) ECHELON 1 = 1 ECHELON 2 = 0

DISEASE/NON-BATTLE-INJURY/OUTPATIENT ADMISSION RATES

DISEASE ADMISSIONS				NON-BATTLE INJURY ADMISSIONS				OUTPATIENT VISITS			
ECHELON 1		ECHELON 2		ECHELON 1		ECHELON 2		ECHELON 1		ECHELON 2	
START DAY C+___	RATE PER 1000	START DAY C+___	RATE PER 1000	START DAY C+___	RATE PER 1000	START DAY C+___	RATE PER 1000	START DAY C+___	RATE PER 1000	START DAY C+___	RATE PER 1000
000	005.00	000	002.00	000	003.00	000	002.00	000	010.00	000	010.00
004	002.00	005	002.50	004	002.00						
010	003.05	010	003.00								
015	003.09	015	003.50								
020	004.00	020	004.00								
025	004.05	025	004.50								
030	005.00	030	005.00								
035	005.50	035	005.50								
040	006.00	040	005.75								
045	006.10	045	006.00								
048	006.50	050	006.50								
050	006.50	055	006.75								
055	007.00	060	007.00								
060	007.10	065	007.50								
065	008.00	070	008.00								
070	008.50	075	008.50								
075	009.50	080	008.75								
080	009.80	085	009.00								

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Figure H-1. Medical Planning Factors Report (Page 1)

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MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT

PAGE 2

USER DEFINED EVACUATION POLICY

UP = 15 DAY EVACUATION POLICY

BASIC COMPUTATIONAL DATA APPLICABLE TO USER DEFINED EVACUATION POLICY ('THEATER EVAC. POLICY')

	WIA	DISEASE	NBI
PERCENT OF PATIENTS TO BE EVACUATED UNDER POLICY =	83	38	38
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OF EVACUEES =	36	30	30
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OF NON-EVACUEES =	8	8	8

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OF PATIENTS EVACUATED FROM ECHELON 1 WHO WILL RETURN TO DUTY AT ECHELON 2 AS THE RESULT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A USER DEFINED EVACUATION POLICY AT EITHER ECHELON 1 OR 2 AND A SYSTEM STANDARD POLICY AT THE OTHER ECHELON.

USER POLICY AT ECHELON 1 / STANDARD POLICY AT ECHELON 2

	5 DAY	7 DAY	10 DAY	15 DAY	30 DAY	45 DAY	60 DAY
WIA					24	30	36
DISEASE					22	26	30
NBI					22	26	30

STANDARD POLICY AT ECHELON 1 / USER POLICY AT ECHELON 2

	5 DAY	7 DAY	10 DAY	15 DAY	30 DAY	45 DAY	60 DAY
WIA	10	11	13				
DISEASE	10	11	13				
NBI	10	11	13				

EVACUATION POLICY

(05 = 5 DAY 07 = 7 DAY 10 = 10 DAY 15 = 15 DAY 30 = 30 DAY 45 = 45 DAY 60 = 60 DAY UP = USER DEFINED POLICY)

START DAY	C-DAY	C+020	C+025	C+030	C+035	C+040	C+045	C+050	C+055	C+060	C+065	C+070	C+075	C+080	C+085	C+086	C+088	C+090
ECHELON 1 POLICY =	07	UP	10	15	30	10	05	10	15	30	15	10	15	30	10	30	05	10
ECHELON 1 DELAY =	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4
ECHELON 2 POLICY =	UP	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
ECHELON 2 DELAY =	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
ECHELON 3 POLICY =	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
ECHELON 3 DELAY =	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

PERCENT TO SKIP DIRECTLY FROM ECHELON 1 TO ECHELON 3 = 10%

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Figure H-2. Medical Planning Factors Report (Page 2)

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MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT

USER DEFINED CARE REQUIREMENTS

*(W = WOUNDED IN ACTION D = DISEASE N = NON-BATTLE INJURY)

REQUIREMENT NAME	*	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6	DAY 7	DAY 8	DAY 9	DAY 10	DAY 11-20	DAY 21-30	DAY 31-40	DAY 41-50	DAY 51-60
1. PLASTIC SPOONS	W	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
	D	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
	N	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
2. DENTAL SURGEONS	W	1.50	.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.86	.50	.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	D	1.00	1.00	1.00	.50	.50	.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.50	.20	.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3.	W	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	D	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4.	W	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	D	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5.	W	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	D	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

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Figure H-3. Medical Planning Factors Report (Page 3)

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APPENDIX I

MPM OPTION H - COMPUTATATIONAL BATCH/SPAWN PROCESS

I.1 Purpose

MPM Option H initiates the batch process that interfaces the Medical Working File with the Medical Data Base, performs all computations and prepares the various reports.

I.2 General

If thought of as a functional unit, MPM Option H consists of a small timesharing program and 12 batch programs. The timesharing program simply sets up the computer job control language to initiate the batch computational process. Depending on the priority assigned the job and the computer system's workload at the time, the batch process may be initiated immediately after it is spawned or may go into a queue within the system to wait its turn for execution at a later time. When the batch process begins, a controller program calls the other eleven programs into execution one at a time, passing pertinent information from one to the next as applicable. Run against a large OPLAN, the batch process can perform over three million individual mathematical computations, storing, searching and, when appropriate, aggregating the various results to be printed on the output reports.

I.3 Inputs.

The user generated Medical Working File, input from tape and the disk resident Medical Data Base are input to the batch computational process.

I.3.1 Medical Working File. Consists of one Population at Risk (PAR) Record for each valid, applicable force record from the TPFDD and the Medical Planning Factors Records containing user input planning parameters. The specific data elements contained within these two record types are described in Appendixes C and F of this manual.

I.3.2 The Medical Data Base. A sequential file composed of information submitted by the services on a yearly basis. Data is grouped by Service and within Service, by Service specified scenario. The Medical Data Base contains five types of records, each keyed to Service code and scenario code. Record types are:

I.3.2.1 Record Type "E". This record contains the information on average length of stay for evacuees and non evacuees and the percent of admissions to be evacuated under each of the seven standard evacuation policies (5 ,7, 10, 15, 30, 45, and 60 day) for each patient class.

I.3.2.2 Record Type "I". This record contains rates for wounded in action, killed in action, and hospital mortality correlated to each of five combat intensity levels.

I.3.2.3 Record Type "C". This record contains outpatient, wounded in action, diseased and non-battle injured multipliers for each of the care requirements. Multipliers are provided for each of fifteen time intervals (separate multipliers for "day of stay" 1 thru 10 and one multiplier for each additional 10 day interval) for each patient class with the exception of outpatients. One multiplier per care requirement is provided for this patient class, as outpatients have only one "day of stay" in the medical system.

I.3.2.4 Record Type "L". This record contains values for the average lengths of stay of patients who are evacuated from echelon 1 to echelon 2 and return to duty at echelon 2. Data is arranged by patient class (with the exception of outpatients who are not evacuated) in the equivalent of a matrix reflecting the ALOS of patients evacuated from echelon 1 who will return to duty at echelon 2 as the result of the interrelationship of the evacuation policies defined at echelons 1 and 2 in the Medical Planning Factors Records.

I.3.2.5 Record Type "Q". This record contains values for the average lengths of stay of patients who are evacuated from echelon 1 or echelon 2 who return to duty at echelon 3. Data is arranged by patient class with the exception of outpatients and is used in accordance with the theater evacuation policies specified for echelon 2 in the Medical Planning Factors Records.

I.3.3 Terminal Input. User/terminal interface is limited to the following displays. Retention of the "SNUMB" number provided is essential to later identification of the outputs of the batch process.

Step 1 - Display

PLEASE SELECT AN MPM FUNCTION FROM THE LIST BELOW -
  A - PRINT THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET REPORT
  B - GENERATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
  C - UPDATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
  D - PRINT THE POPULATION-AT-RISK REPORT
  E - GENERATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
  F - UPDATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
  G - PRINT THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT
  H - SPAWN THE MEDICAL COMPUTATION JOB
  I - LOAD THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE FROM TAPE
  J - SAVE THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE TO TAPE
  K - LOAD A JOPS TPFDD
  END - TERMINATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE
ENTER A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, OR END

Step 2 - Enter:

"H"

Step 3 - Display:

ENTER INPUT MEDICAL TAPE REEL NUMBER

Step 4 - Enter:

Tape number of the Medical Working File.

Step 5 - Display:

IS REEL #NNNNN THE CORRECT TAPE

Step 6 - Enter:

If "Y" or "YES" is entered go to Step 7.
If "N" or "NO" is entered go back to Step 3.

Step 7 - Display:

MEDICAL JOB IS BEING SPAWNED. PLEASE-NOTE-JOB-SNUMB-BELOW
JOB SPAWNED - SNUMB = NNNNT

(Note: The SNUMB number must be retained in order to identify the job if it is being picked up from a centralized computer facility).

Step 8 - Display:

Master selection menu shown in Step 1 is displayed again

I.4 Processing

The functions performed within the MPM batch computational process are discussed in the following subsections. This discussion is provided for those interested in more fully understanding how the information output on the MPM reports is derived. An understanding of the computational process is not essential to the use of the system.

I.4.1 Input Data Table Construction. Processing commences with the one time construction of data tables containing the OPLAN and scenario unique information from the Medical Working File and correlating multipliers from the Medical Data Base. The individual data tables are listed below:

I.4.1.1 TPFDD Population Table (TPFDD-POP-TB). Population at Risk Records are read in and a table of aggregated daily population at risk values is constructed for echelons 1 and 2 using the authorized strength and required delivery date (RDD) values from each record. Entries are further categorized as "combat" or "support." If no RDDs exist for certain days (indicating no new arrivals in the theater), the authorized strength for the previous day is used (e.g., if the table contains an entry for an RDD of C+6 and the next RDD entry in the Population at Risk Records is C+10, the authorized strength at C+6 is carried forward for C+7, C+8, and C+9).

I.4.1.2 Evacuation Policy Table (EVAC-POLICY-TB). This table is created from values contained in the Medical Data Base and the Medical Planning Factors File. Data for each of the standard policies identified for use by the planner in the Medical Planning Factors Records is extracted from the Medical Data Base and placed in this table. If a user defined evacuation policy is present, its characteristics are extracted from the Medical Planning Factors File and stored in this table.

I.4.1.3 Patient Class Admission Table (HOSP-RATE-TB1) and (HOSP-RATE-TB2). The Medical Planning Factors Records contain user selections for combat intensity as well as user specified disease, non-battle-injured and outpatient rates of admission for both echelons 1 and 2. The WIA, KIA and hospital mortality rates for the selected combat intensities are found in the Medical Data Base and stored in HOSP-RATE-TB1. User specified disease, NBI and outpatient rates are stored in HOSP-RATE-TB2.

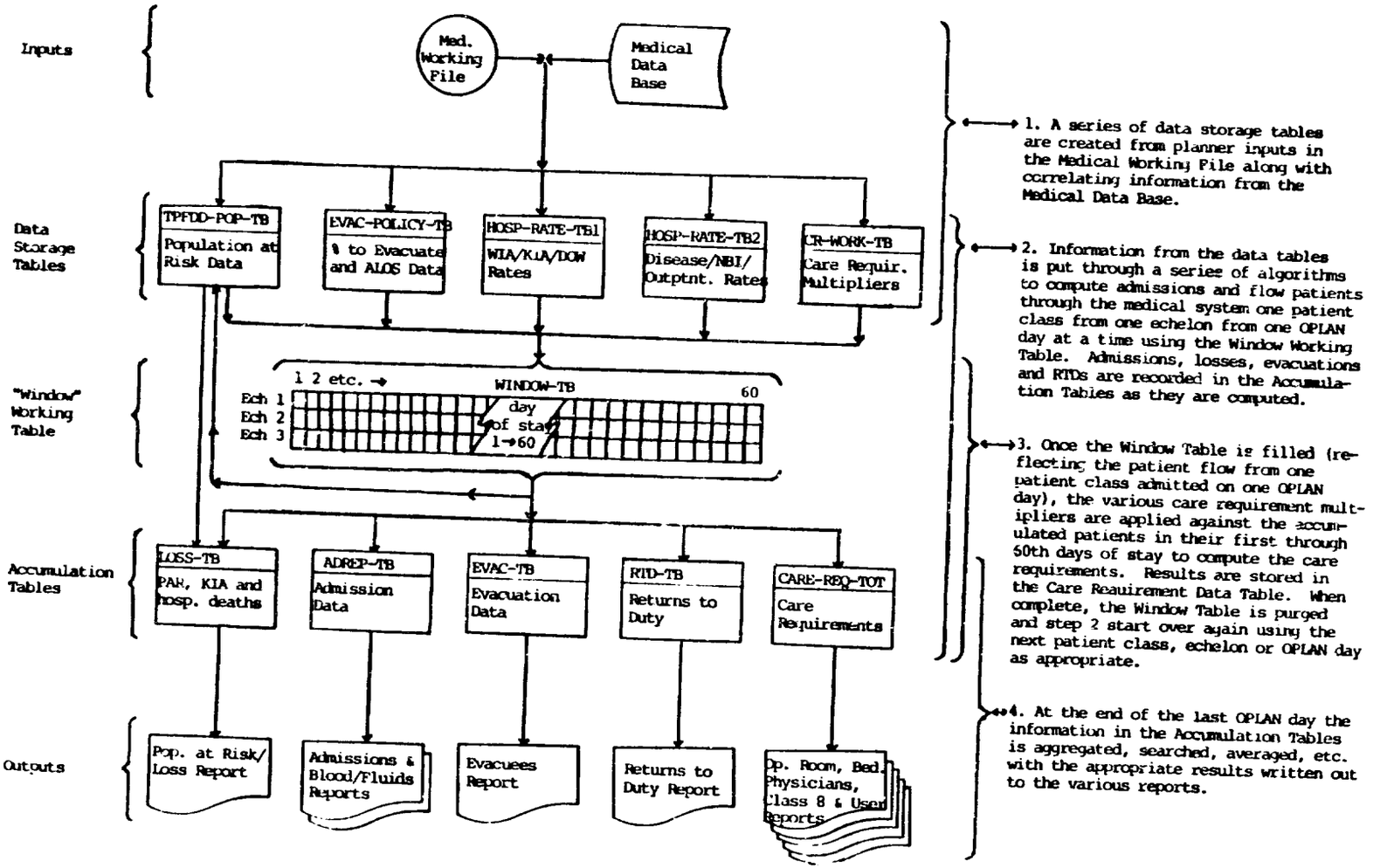

Figure I-1. Batch Computational Process Overview

I.4.1.4 The Care Requirement Table (MPFF-CR-WORK-TB). Care requirement data defined in the Medical Data Base applicable to the military service being processed as well as user defined care requirement information from the Medical Working File is stored in this table.

I.4.2 Patient Generation. After tables using the Medical Planning Factors and data base information are filled, creation of the 60 day patient population table (Window-TB), and data accumulation tables consisting of the return to duty table (RTD-TB), the evacuees table (EVAC-TB), the admissions table (ADREP-TB), the KIA/DOW table (LOSS-TB), and the daily care requirement total table (CARE-REG-TOT-TB) begins. This process involves the tracking of many separate subpopulations through the medical system starting out with two different populations at risk ("combat forces" and "support forces") at each of echelons 1 and 2 for each day of the OPLAN. Each sub-population at risk renders four patient classes (WIA, disease, NBI and outpatient) ultimately arrayed over three echelons with individual patients on any one OPLAN day at any one echelon being in up to 60 different "days of stay" within the medical system depending on the day that they were initially admitted. Various subpopulations are also affected by changing evacuation policies and evacuation delays. The manipulation and storage of the extreme number of individual data elements that could evolve from the processing of a large OPLAN would involve the requirement for an excessive amount of computer memory were it not for the "Window Table". This table is a working area within the program used to process one subpopulation at a time (as an example: WIA admissions from the "support forces" at echelon 2 on OPLAN day C+15), tracking that group from its day of admission on until the last patient has left the medical system either by returning to duty or by being evacuated out of the DOD medical system. The table is really nothing more than a temporary working area used to store daily patient population counts resulting from or being used for various computations. It is referred to as a "Window Table" because it acts like a window slowly moving over the OPLAN providing a view of the future consequences derived from the application of the medical planning factors to a single subpopulation from a single OPLAN day. After all computations for a single group from a single OPLAN admission day are complete, the significant results are extracted from the table and added to the accumulation tables to be written out to the various reports at the end of the computational process. The "Window Table" is then purged of all information and is moved on to the next patient class or the next OPLAN day, as appropriate, where the process begins all over again. The patient flow process is described in greater detail in the next five subparagraphs.

I.4.2.1 WIA/KIA Processing. When processing WIA, the selected KIA rates for "combat" and "support" for the proper time period are applied to the PAR with the resultant combat loss figures stored in the loss table (LOSS-TB). The loss figures are then multiplied by the PAR loss adjustment rate (from the Medical Planning Factors Records) with the result substracted from the next OPLAN day's PAR in the TPFDD Population Table (TPFDD-POP-TB). The WIA admission rates, "combat" or "support", for the time period are applied to the "combat" or "support" portion of the PAR with the results stored in the Admissions Table (ADREP-TB). This admission quantity also becomes the first entry in the 60 day Window Table. Thus, if the OPLAN day were C+5, that day would become day 1 of the patient stay and the value in the TPFFD populaton table for that day would represent the population at risk. Hospital mortality rates for the selected time period are applied to the patient population at day 1 of the window and the number of patients remaining (original WIA admissions minus hospital mortalities) is stored at day 2 of the window.

I.4.2.2 Disease/NBI/Outpatient Processing. This subsection determines the correct admissions rate to use for the Diseased, Non Battle Injured Outpatient patient classes. The rate for the patient class being processed is applied to the PAR and entered in the first two days of the 60 day window (Admission-TB). Hospital mortalities are not computed for these patient classes as their mortality rates are considered as too small to be significant.

I.4.2.3 Echelon 1 (Set-Patient-Pop-1). In this subsection, the patient population for each patient class at echelon 1 is computed for every day of the window from day 2 through the average length of stay (ALOS) of the non-evacuated patients. The numbers of patients evacuated from echelon 1 to 2 and 1 to 3 (skips) are computed and the evacuees are subtracted from echelon 1 on the appropriate days (evacuation day determined by the appropriate user defined evac. delay). These values are also entered in the evacuation accumulation table. Those patients remaining (admissions minus mortalities minus evacuees), are returned to duty upon termination of the ALOS defined for nonevacuees for the evacuation policy in effect on their admission day. The number of patients returning to duty is entered in the Returns to Duty Accumulation Table (RTD-TB) on the day that they return to duty and is subtracted from the patient population on the next day. This completes the processing of patient population at echelon 1 for the patient class in question.

MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE PATIENT FLOW

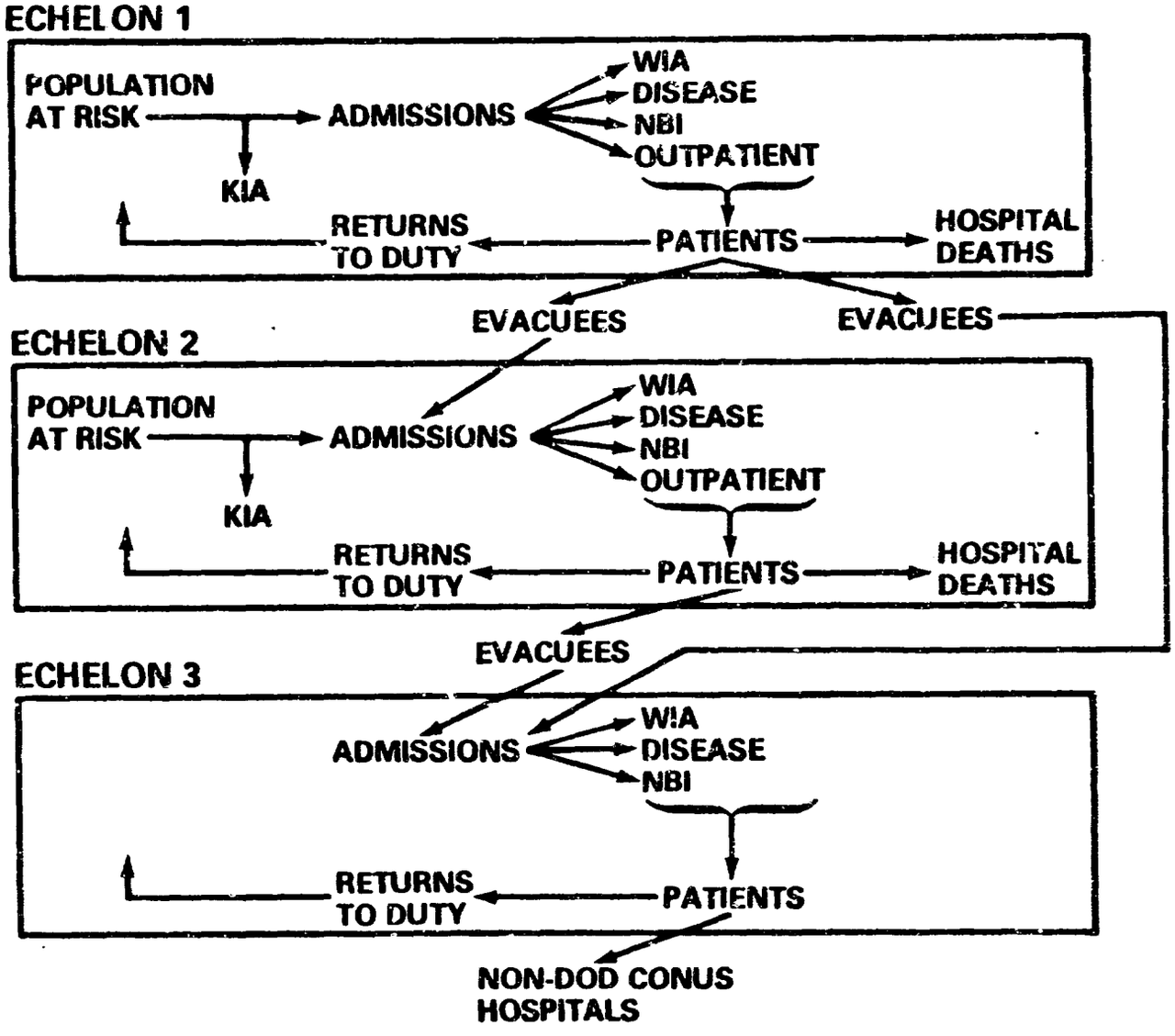

Figure I-2. Patient Flow

I.4.2.4 Echelon 2 Patient Flow (Set-Patient-Pop-2.) The patient population for each day of the window at echelon 2 is calculated in this subsection. The number of evacuees from echelon 2 to echelon 3 are computed according to the evacuation policy in effect, subtracted from the patient population and added to the table of evacuees on the proper day. The percent of those patients evacuated from echelon 1 to echelon 2 who go on to echelon 3 is computed and applied to this group of evacuees. This number is subtracted from the echelon 2 patient population and added to the table of evacuees on the proper day. The patients of the group admitted at echelon 2 who remain after evacuation are returning to duty at the end of the ALOS for nonevacuees defined by the evacuation policy in effect at that echelon. This number is subtracted from the patient population and added to the Returns to Duty Table on the correct day. The patients of the group evacuated from echelon 1 to echelon 2 who don't go on to echelon 3 are returned to duty after the ALOS defined in the Medical Data Base (the record type "L" matrix correlating evacuation policies at echelons 1 and 2) using the same procedure.

I.4.2.5 Echelon 3 Patient Flow (Set-Patient-Pop-3). This subsection calculates patient population for each day of echelon 3. Admissions at this echelon consist of evacuees only. Three possible groups of evacuees are considered here: those who skip directly from echelon 1 to echelon 3, those who are evacuated from echelon 1 to echelon 2 and are subsequently evacuated again to echelon 3, and those who are admitted at echelon 2 and evacuated to echelon 3. A percentage of each of these groups is "evacuated" from echelon 3, to echelon 4 (the non-DOD CONUS hospital system) using echelon 3 evacuation policy information; the rest return to duty after the ALOS defined in the Medical Data Base. Entries are made in the evacuation and returns to duty tables and evacuees are subtracted from the patient population on the appropriate days.

I.4.3 Care Requirement Computations (Care-Req-Generator). The care requirement generation process is entered at the conclusion of each OPLAN day's processing for each patient class. The fifteen time dependent care requirement multipliers for each care requirement for the patient class being processed are applied one by one to the patient population using the appropriate multipliers at each day of the 60 day window. The results are then accumulated in the 180 day care requirement accumulation table (CARE-REQ-TOT-TB) on the proper OPLAN day. E.g. patients admitted on day 1 of the OPLAN are on their first day of stay in the system and the care requirement multipliers for day of stay 1 through day of stay 60 are used to determine the values entered in day 1 through 60 of the CARE-REQ-TOT-TB. The patients admitted on day 2 of the OPLAN are also in their first day of stay, the care requirement multipliers for day of stay 1 through 60 are applied to them and the results added to days 2 through 61 of the CARE-REQ-TOT-TB. Thus the 60 day window is superimposed on the CARE-REQ-TOT-TB originating on the day of the OPLAN being processed.

I.4.4 Report Processing. The report writing process is inititated once all the other processes (discussed above) are complete. This process involves the searching of the various accumulation tables to obtain figures appropriate to the various reports. Figures are grouped according to the report format time increments and are then searched for peak figures or aggregated to compute totals or averages as appropriate. The number of reports written will range from a minimum of 9 to a maximum of 14, depending on the number of user defined care requirements included in the Medical Working File. Report data comes from the following tables.

I.4.4.1 Loss Table (LOSS-TB) is input to the Population at Risk/Loss Report.

I.4.4.2 Admissions Table (ADREP-TB) is input to the Admissions Report and the Blood/Fluids Report.

I.4.4.3 Evacuees Table (EVAC-TB) is input to the Evacuees Report.

I.4.4.4 Return to Duty TABLE (RTD-TB) is input to the Returns to Duty Report.

I.4.4.5 Care Requirement Table (CARE-REQ-TOT-TB) is input to Operating Room Requirements, Physician Requirements, Hospital Bed Requirements, Medical Class 8 Requirements, and User Care Requirements reports.

I.5 Outputs

The following reports are output by the MPM batch computational process:

I.5.1 Population at Risk/Loss Report. This report, illustrated in figure I-3 shows the applicable portion of the TPFDD strength (adjusted by the percent of combat losses not replaced) forming the population at risk as of the end of each time interval divided into "combat" and "support" forces for echelons 1 and 2. Report also shows total losses per time interval computed from both "combat" and "support" forces by echelon. Losses include both KIAs and hospital mortalities.

I.5.2 Admissions Report. This report, illustrated in figure I-4 shows total admissions by patient class by time interval for both echelons 1 and 2. Outpatient "admissions" are the equivalent of "visits".

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POPULATION AT RISK / LOSS REPORT

TIME PERIOD	POPULATION AT RISK *				COMBAT LOSSES **			
	COMBAT ZONE		COMMUNICATIONS ZONE		COMBAT ZONE		COMMUNICATIONS ZONE	
	COMBAT	SUPPORT	COMBAT	SUPPORT	COMBAT	SUPPORT	COMBAT	SUPPORT
D&AY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+1-D+10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+11-D+20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+21-D+30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+31-D+40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+41-D+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+51-D+60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+61-D+70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+71-D+90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+91-D+90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+91-D+120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+121-D+150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+151-D+179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					0	0	0	0

* TROOP STRENGTH AS OF LAST DAY OF TIME INTERVAL DIVIDED INTO COMBAT AND SUPPORT FORCES AS DEFINED BY THE PLANNER.

** KIA/DOW/MIA/DOW BY PLANNER DEFINED FORCE TYPE PER TIME PERIOD (INCLUDES ALL HOSPITAL DEATHS).

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Figure I-3. Population at Risk / Loss Report

ADMISSIONS REPORT

SERVICE U.S. NAVY (TOTAL PER TIME INTERVAL)

TIME PERIOD	COMBAT ZONE				COMMUNICATIONS ZONE			
	WOUNDED IN ACTION	NONBATTLE INJURY	DISEASE	OUTPATIENT *	WOUNDED IN ACTION	NONBATTLE INJURY	DISEASE	OUTPATIENT *
DDAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+1-D+10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+11-D+20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+21-D+30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+31-D+40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+41-D+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+51-D+60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+61-D+70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+71-D+80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+81-D+90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+91-D+120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+121-D+150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+151-D+179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* OUTPATIENT ENTRIES ARE FOR OUTPATIENT VISITS; ALL OTHER ENTRIES ARE FOR HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS.

Figure I-4. Admissions Report

I.5.3 Evacuees Report. This report, illustrated in figure I-5 shows total evacuees by patient class and aggregate total by time interval over each of the three evacuation channels, echelon 1 to 2, echelon 1 to 3 and echelon 2 to 3. Report also shows the peak requirement for any one day for each time interval over each channel. Peak requirement is based on the largest number of WIA evacuees for any one day during the time interval with disease and NBI evacuees for the same day added in. Peaks are keyed to WIA evacuees as it is assumed that WIAs will produce more non-ambulatory space and facility requirements than the other patient classes.

I.5.4 Returns to Duty Report. This report, illustrated in figure I-6, shows total returns to duty by time interval along with cumulative returns to duty for the OPLAN arrayed over the three echelons at which the patients are expected to be released from hospitalization. Outpatients are not included in the returns to duty figure as they were never considered as losses from the fighting force.

I.5.5 Operating Room Requirements Report. This report, illustrated in figure I-7, shows peak single day demand per time interval for operating rooms per echelon. Operating room requirement figures for the CONUS DOD hospital system (echelon 3) reflect only those requirement generated by the OPLAN.

I.5.6 Physician Requirements Report. This report, illustrated in figure I-8, shows peak single day requirement per time interval for physicians per echelon and a total of the three individual echelon peaks for each time interval. Requirements are expressed as total physicians per 24 hour day. It is assumed that individual physicians will work a 12 hour shift, seven days a week.

I.5.7 Blood/IV Requirements Report. This report, illustrated in figure I-9, shows total requirements for units of whole blood and for IV fluids per time interval for the combat zone and COMMZ. Blood requirements are currently computed at the rate of two units per admission. IV fluids are based on three units per admission.

I.5.8 Hospital Bed Requirements Report. This report, illustrated in figure I-10, shows peak individual requirements for surgical and regular medical beds and a combined total for beds during the peak day of each time interval for echelons 1 thru 3. Any planner defined bed dispersion allowance is taken into account in the preparation of this report.

I.5.9 Medical Supply (Class VIII) Requirements Reports. This report, illustrated in figure I-11, shows total demand for class VIII for the combat zone, COMMZ and combined total per time interval. Class VIII requirements are rounded to the nearest tenth of a short ton.

EVACUEES

SERVICE U.S. NAVY

(PEAK AND TOTAL DEMAND DURING INTERVAL) *

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TIME PERIOD	COMBAT ZONE TO COMMUNICATIONS ZONE				COMBAT ZONE TO CONUS (SKIP)				COMMUNICATIONS ZONE TO CONUS			
	PEAK	WIA	DISEASE	NBI	PEAK	WIA	DISEASE	NBI	PEAK	WIA	DISEASE	NBI
BDAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0			
B+1-B+10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0			
B+11-B+20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0			
B+21-B+30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0			
B+31-B+40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0			
B+41-B+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0			
B+51-B+60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0			
B+61-B+70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0			
B+71-B+90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0			
B+91-B+90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0			
B+91-B+120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0			
B+121-B+150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0			
B+151-B+179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0				TOTAL EVACUEES = 0			

* 'PEAK' COLUMN REPRESENTS LARGEST NUMBER OF WIA EVACUEES FOR ANY ONE DAY DURING TIME INTERVAL WITH DISEASE AND NBI EVACUEES FROM THAT SAME DAY ADDED IN. 'WIA', 'DISEASE' AND 'NBI' COLUMNS REPRESENT CUMULATIVE EVACUEES FOR EACH OF THOSE PATIENT CLASSES OVER THE ENTIRE TIME INTERVAL. 'TOTAL EVACUEES' FIGURE IS THE TOTAL OF WIA, DISEASE AND NBI EVACUATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ENTIRE TIME INTERVAL.

Figure I-5. Evacuees Report

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RETURNS TO DUTY

TIME PERIOD	COMBAT ZONE		COMMUNICATIONS ZONE		CONUS	
	TOTAL DURING PERIOD	CUMULATIVE *	TOTAL DURING PERIOD	CUMULATIVE *	TOTAL DURING PERIOD	CUMULATIVE *
BDAY	0	0	0	0	0	0
B+1-B+10	0	0	0	0	0	0
B+11-B+20	0	0	0	0	0	0
B+21-B+30	0	0	0	0	0	0
B+31-B+40	0	0	0	0	0	0
B+41-B+50	0	0	0	0	0	0
B+51-B+60	0	0	0	0	0	0
B+61-B+70	0	0	0	0	0	0
B+71-B+80	0	0	0	0	0	0
B+81-B+90	0	0	0	0	0	0
B+91-B+120	0	0	0	0	0	0
B+121-B+150	0	0	0	0	0	0
B+151-B+179	0	0	0	0	0	0

* CUMULATIVE FOR ECHELON FROM BDAY TO LAST DAY OF TIME INTERVAL.

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Figure I-6. Returns to Duty Report

OPERATING ROOM REQUIREMENTS

SERVICE U.S. NAVY (PEAK DEMAND DURING INTERVAL)

TIME PERIOD	COMBAT ZONE	COMMUNICATIONS ZONE	CONUS (MILITARY)
DDAY	0	0	0
D+1-D+10	0	0	0
D+11-D+20	0	0	0
D+21-D+30	0	0	0
D+31-D+40	0	0	0
D+41-D+50	0	0	0
D+51-D+60	0	0	0
D+61-D+70	0	0	0
D+71-D+80	0	0	0
D+81-D+90	0	0	0
D+91-D+120	0	0	0
D+121-D+150	0	0	0
D+151-D+179	0	0	0

Figure I-7. Operating Room Requirements Report

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PHYSICIAN REQUIREMENTS

SERVICE U.S. NAVY

(PEAK DEMAND DURING INTERVAL)*

TIME PERIOD	COMBAT ZONE	COMMUNICATIONS ZONE	CONUS (MILITARY)	TOTAL
0DAY	0	0	0	0
0+1-0+10	0	0	0	0
0+11-0+20	0	0	0	0
0+21-0+30	0	0	0	0
0+31-0+40	0	0	0	0
0+41-0+50	0	0	0	0
0+51-0+60	0	0	0	0
0+61-0+70	0	0	0	0
0+71-0+80	0	0	0	0
0+81-0+90	0	0	0	0
0+91-0+120	0	0	0	0
0+121-0+150	0	0	0	0
0+151-0+179	0	0	0	0

* ASSUMES PHYSICIANS WORK 12 HOUR SHIFT.

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Figure 1-8. Physician Requirements Report

BLOOD/FLUID REQUIREMENTS

SERVICE U.S. NAVY (TOTAL REQUIREMENTS DURING INTERVAL)

TIME PERIOD	COMBAT ZONE		COMMUNICATIONS ZONE	
	UNITS OF WHOLE BLOOD	IV FLUIDS	UNITS OF WHOLE BLOOD	IV FLUIDS
D+DAY	0	0	0	0
D+1-D+10	0	0	0	0
D+11-D+20	0	0	0	0
D+21-D+30	0	0	0	0
D+31-D+40	0	0	0	0
D+41-D+50	0	0	0	0
D+51-D+60	0	0	0	0
D+61-D+70	0	0	0	0
D+71-D+80	0	0	0	0
D+81-D+90	0	0	0	0
D+91-D+120	0	0	0	0
D+121-D+150	0	0	0	0
D+151-D+179	0	0	0	0

Figure I-9. Blood / Fluid Requirements Report

HOSPITAL BED REQUIREMENTS

SERVICE U.S. NAVY

(PEAK DEMAND DURING PERIOD)

TIME PERIOD	COMBAT ZONE			COMMUNICATIONS ZONE			CONUS (MILITARY)		
	SURGICAL	MEDICAL	MAXIMUM BED REQ. *	SURGICAL	MEDICAL	MAXIMUM BED REQ. *	SURGICAL	MEDICAL	MAXIMUM BED REQ. *
D-DAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+1-D+10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+11-D+20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+21-D+30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+31-D+40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+41-D+50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+51-D+60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+61-D+70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+71-D+80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+81-D+90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+91-D+120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+121-D+150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D+151-D+179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* PEAK COMBINED REQUIREMENT FOR SURGICAL AND MEDICAL BEDS DURING TIME INTERVAL.

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Figure I-10. Hospital Bed Requirements Report

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MEDICAL SUPPLY (CLASS 8) REQUIREMENTS

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(TOTAL DEMAND DURING INTERVAL EXPRESSED IN SHORT TONS)

TIME PERIOD	COMBAT ZONE	COMMUNICATIONS ZONE	TOTAL
D+Y	.0	.0	.0
D+1-D+10	.0	.0	.0
D+11-D+20	.0	.0	.0
D+21-D+30	.0	.0	.0
D+31-D+40	.0	.0	.0
D+41-D+50	.0	.0	.0
D+51-D+60	.0	.0	.0
D+61-D+70	.0	.0	.0
D+71-D+80	.0	.0	.0
D+81-D+90	.0	.0	.0
D+91-D+120	.0	.0	.0
D+121-D+150	.0	.0	.0
D+151-D+179	.0	.0	.0

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Figure I-11. Medical Supply (Class 8) Requirements Report

I.5.10 User Specified Care Requirements Report(s). This type of report, an example of which is illustrated in figure I-12, is produced for command unique care requirements defined by the user in the Medical Planning Factors Records. The number of reports produced, up to a maximum of five, is determined by the number of care requirements defined. Each report lists the care requirement name and peak and total requirements per time interval for echelons 1 thru 3. The unit of measure used is determined by the planner in accordance with the care requirement defined. If no command unique care requirements are defined, no User Specified Care Requirement Reports are produced.

I.6 Files.

The MPM Medical Working File and the JOPS Medical Data Base File are input to the batch computational process.

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USER SPECIFIED CARE REQUIREMENT REPORT

REQUIREMENT =

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(PEAK AND TOTAL DURING TIME INTERVAL)

TIME PERIOD	COMBAT ZONE		COMMUNICATION ZONE		CONUS	
	PEAK	TOTAL	PEAK	TOTAL	PEAK	TOTAL
0DAY	0	0	0	0	0	0
0+1-0+10	0	0	0	0	0	0
0+11-0+20	0	0	0	0	0	0
0+21-0+30	0	0	0	0	0	0
0+31-0+40	0	0	0	0	0	0
0+41-0+50	0	0	0	0	0	0
0+51-0+60	0	0	0	0	0	0
0+61-0+70	0	0	0	0	0	0
0+71-0+80	0	0	0	0	0	0
0+81-0+90	0	0	0	0	0	0
0+91-0+120	0	0	0	0	0	0
0+121-0+150	0	0	0	0	0	0
0+151-0+179	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure I-12. User Specified Care Requirement Report

APPENDIX J: MPM OPTION I -

LOAD A MEDICAL WORKING FILE

J.1 Purpose

MPM Option I loads a MPM Medical Working File (MWF) from tape to temporary disk file space for use in timesharing processing.

J.2 General

MPM Option I is a tape handling utility program. This same program can be accessed through module F60.

J.3 Inputs

The Medical Working File as it exists on tape is input to this program. User input consists of responses to the formatted terminal displays shown below:

Step 1 - Display:

```
PLEASE SELECT AN MPM FUNCTION FROM THE LIST BELOW -
    A - PRINT THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET REPORT
    B - GENERATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
    C - UPDATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
    D - PRINT THE POPULATION-AT-RISK REPORTS
    E - GENERATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
    F - UPDATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
    G - PRINT THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT
    H - SPAWN THE MEDICAL COMPUTATIONS JOB
    I - LOAD THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE FROM TAPE
    J - SAVE THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE TO TAPE
    K - LOAD A JOPS TPFDD
    END - TERMINATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE
ENTER A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K OR END
```

Step 2 - Enter:

```
I
```

Step 3 - Display:

ENTER TAPE NUMBER.

Step 4 - Enter:

Number of tape containing the Medical Working File to be processed.

Step 5 - Display
(Note: This display is shown only if another Medical Working File has been loaded or if one has been created during the current terminal session by MPM Options B and/or E):

A MWF CURRENTLY EXISTS. YOUR OPTION TO LOAD A NEW MWF WILL REPLACE THE EXISTING MWF. DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE.

Step 6 - Enter:

If "Y" or "YES" is entered continue with Step 7. Any MWF previously created and currently existing in the available file table will be destroyed when the new tape is loaded. If "N" or "NO" is entered the master selection display shown in Step 1 is repeated to allow the user to select another option.

Step 7 - Display:

IS REEL# NNNNN THE CORRECT REEL? ENTER YES OR NO.

Step 8 - Enter:

If "Y" or "YES" is entered, go to Step 9.
If "N" or "NO" is entered, Step 3 will redisplayed
to accept the proper tape number.

Step 9 - Display:

YOU CAN SEND A MESSAGE TO THE COMPUTER OPERATOR
FOR SPECIAL MOUNTING/LABELING INSTRUCTIONS.
YOU ARE LIMITED TO A MAXIMUM OF 5 LINES.
ENTER END ON THE LINE FOLLOWING YOUR LAST
MESSAGE TO OPERATOR LINE.

Step 10 - Enter:

Any appropriate message followed by separate line entry of "END". If the tape load is routine "END" is often entered by itself with no special message.

Step 11 - Display
(Note: retention of the SNUMB number is important only if a problem is encountered in loading the tape):

A JOB HAS BEEN SPAWNED TO LOAD/SAVE THE SPECIFIED TAPE.
YOU ARE WAITING FOR THE JOB TO COMPLETE.
SPECIAL ACTIVITY SPAWNED (TASK) - SNUMB = NNNNT

Step 12 - Display:

The master selection display shown in step 1 will reappear to permit the user to select another option.

J.4 Processing

MPM Option I allocates temporary working disk space and initiates an offline "derail task" passing the number of the tape to be loaded and any special messages to the computer operator. Once the tape data is physically loaded, MPM Option I passes control back to the MPM driver program. The user should note that while the loading process copies the file from tape to temporary disk space, it does not in any way alter the original version of the file which will continue to reside on the tape until it is erased or written over.

J.5 Outputs

This program outputs a copy of the Medical Working File to temporary disk space.

J.6 Files

The Medical Working File is copied from one storage medium to another by this program.

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APPENDIX K: MPM OPTION J -

SAVE A MEDICAL WORKING FILE TO TAPE

K.1 Purpose

MPM Option J saves a copy of the Medical Working File (MWF) from temporary disk space to tape.

K.2 General

MPM Option J reverses the process of MPM Option I, saving the MWF to a semi-permanent storage medium for retention and/or input to the batch computational process. This program can also be accessed through JOPS module F60.

K.3 Input

The Medical Working File as it exists in temporary disk file space is input to this program. User input consists of responses to the formatted terminal displays shown below:

Step 1 - Display:

```
PLEASE SELECT AN MPM FUNCTION FROM THE LIST BELOW -
    A - PRINT THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET REPORT
    B - GENERATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
    C - UPDATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
    D - PRINT THE POPULATION-AT-RISK REPORTS
    E - GENERATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
    F - UPDATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
    G - PRINT THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT
    H - SPAWN THE MEDICAL COMPUTATIONS JOB
    I - LOAD THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE FROM TAPE
    J - SAVE THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE TO TAPE
    K - LOAD A JOPS TPFDD
    END - TERMINATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE
ENTER A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K OR END
```

Step 2 - Enter:

J

Step 3 - Display:

ENTER TAPE NUMBER OR SCRATCH.

Step 4 - Enter:

Number of the tape to which the file is to be saved.
"Scratch" tape is normally used only for testing.

Step 5 - Display:

IS REEL# NNNNN THE CORRECT REEL? ENTER YES OR NO.

Step 6 - Enter:

If "YES" or "Y" is entered go to Step 7.
If "NO" or "N" is entered, Step 3 will be displayed again
tc accept the proper tape number.

Step 7 - Display:

YOU CAN SEND A MESSAGE TO THE COMPUTER OPERATOR
FOR SPECIAL MOUNTING/LABELING INSTRUCTIONS.
YOU ARE LIMITED TO A MAXIMUM OF 5 LINES.
ENTER END ON THE LINE FOLLOWING YOUR LAST
MESSAGE TO OPERATOR LINE.

Step 8 - Enter:

Any special message in 5 lines or less followed by "END' on a separate line. For routine jobs "END" is often entered by itself with no message.

Step 9 - Display:
(Note: this display appears once the save process is complete)

MED FILE CONTAINING NNNNN RECORDS HAS BEEN SAVED.
OUTPUT TAPE REEL NUMBER IS XXXXX

Step 10 - Display:

The display in Step 9 is automatically followed by the master selection menu shown in Step 1.

K.4 Processing

MPM Option J initiates an offline "derail task" passing the number of the tape to be used and any special message to the computer operator. Once the save process is complete control is passed back to the MPM Driver Program.

K.5 Outputs

A MWF on tape is the only output of this program. The MWF will also continue to exist in temporary disk space until the JOPS session is terminated.

K.6 Files

The Medical Working File is copied from one storage medium to another by this program.

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APPENDIX L: MPM OPTION K -

LOAD A JOPS III TPFDD

L.1 Purpose

MPM Option K loads a JOPS III Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) File to temporary file space for use as input to other MPM Options.

L.2 General

MPM Option K is a tape handling utility program. This same program can be accessed through module F60.

L.3 Inputs

TPFDD residing on tape is the primary input to this program. User inputs are made in response to the formatted terminal displays shown below:

Step 1 - Display:

```
PLEASE SELECT AN MPM FUNCTION FROM THE LIST BELOW -
    A - PRINT THE ECHELON PLANNING WORKSHEET REPORT
    B - GENERATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
    C - UPDATE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK RECORDS
    D - PRINT THE POPULATION-AT-RISK REPORTS
    E - GENERATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
    F - UPDATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS RECORDS
    G - PRINT THE MEDICAL PLANNING FACTORS REPORT
    H - SPAWN THE MEDICAL COMPUTATIONS JOB
    I - LOAD THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE FROM TAPE
    J - SAVE THE MEDICAL WORKING FILE TO TAPE
    K - LOAD A JOPS TPFDD
    END - TERMINATE THE MEDICAL PLANNING MODULE
ENTER A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K OR END
```

Step 2 - Enter:

K

Step 3 - Display
(Note. This display is shown only if another TPFDD had been previously loaded or created during the current terminal session)

A TPFDD CURRENTLY EXISTS. YOUR OPTION TO LOAD A NEW TPFDD WILL REPLACE THE EXISTING TPFDD. DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE.

Step 4 - Enter:

If "YES" or "Y" is entered, go to Step 5. The previously existing TPFDD in the available file table will be destroyed when the new TPFDD is loaded. If "NO" or "N" is entered, the master selection menu shown in Step 1 will be displayed.

Step 5 - Display:

YOU MAY PROCESS THE TPFDD IN PERMANENT FILE SPACE
OR AS TEMPORARY FILE. ENTER PERM OR TEMP

Step 6 - Enter:

"PERM" or "TEMP" (Most TPFDDs used for MPM processing will be loaded in temporary file space.)

Step 7 - Display:

YOU HAVE SELECTED TO LOAD A TPFDD FILE
PLEASE INDICATE THE APPROXIMATE SIZE
OF THE TOTAL FORCE AND NONUNIT RECORDS IN THE TPFDD
BY SELECTING ONE OF THE RANGES

A. TOTAL TPFDD RECORDS GREATER THAN 1 AND LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 3000

B. TOTAL TPFDD RECORDS GREATER THAN 3000 AND LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 9000

C. TOTAL TPFDD RECORDS GREATER THAN 9000 AND LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 18000

D. TOTAL TPFDD RECORDS GREATER THAN 18000 AND LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 60000

E. TOTAL TPFDD RECORDS GREATER THAN 60000

PLEASE ENTER A, B, C, D, E, OR END

Step 8 - Enter:

"A", "B", "C", "D", "E", or "END". Note that all TPFDD records, not just those desired for processing MPM, must be considered when determining TPFDD size.

Step 9 - Display:

ENTER TAPE NUMBER.

Step 10 - Enter:

Number of tape to be loaded.

Step 11 - Display:

IS REEL# NNNNN THE CORRECT REEL? ENTER YES OR NO.

Step 12 - Enter:

If "YES" or "Y" is entered go to Step 13.
If "NO" or "N" is entered, Step 9 will be displayed again to accept the proper tape number.

Step 13 - Display:

YOU CAN SEND A MESSAGE TO THE COMPUTER OPERATOR
FOR SPECIAL MOUNTING/LABELING INSTRUCTIONS.
YOU ARE LIMITED TO A MAXIMUM OF 5 LINES.
ENTER END ON THE LINE FOLLOWING YOUR LAST
MESSAGE TO OPERATOR LINE.

Step 14 - Enter:

Message of up to 5 lines followed by "END" on a line by itself. In routine tape loads "END" is often sent with no message.

Step 15 - Display:
(Note: SNUMB number need be retained only if a problem occurs with the tape load process)

A JOB HAS BEEN SPAWNED TO LOAD/SAVE THE SPECIFIED TAPE.
YOU ARE WAITING FOR THE JOB TO COMPLETE.
SPECIAL ACTIVITY SPAWNED (TASK) - SNUMB = NNNNT

Step 16 - Display:
(Note: A display containing data similar to that shown below appears after the tape is loaded. Information displayed permits the planner to assure that the correct TPFDD has been loaded):

```
OPLAN NR- 0001        CHANGE NR- 01        UIC-                (((RECORDS))))
OPLAN DATE- 23 MAY 1978          CLASS-      UNCLASSIFIED      TYPE       COUNT
OPLAN IDENT-  THIS IS A TEST OPLAN
TASK ORG- ALL AVAILABLE U.S. FORCES                          FORCE))))       77
OBJECTIVE AREA- EUROPE AND THE MIDEAST                       NONUNIT))      103
CONCEPT OF OPERATION-                                        SRF)))))       428
THIS IS A DUMMY OPLAN.

                                                             ORDER)))ONLINE
                                                             SECTOR))000180
                                                             SELECT))00004
                                                             NEXTFRN)609
DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANY PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION DATA?
```

Step 17 - Enter:

"NO" or "N"

Step 18 - Display:

At the end of MPM Option K the master selection menu shown in Step 1 is displayed again.

L.4 Processing

MPM Option K allocates an appropriate amount of temporary disk space to accommodate the number of TPFDD records identified and initiates an off-line "derail task" passing the number of the tape to be loaded and any special messages to the computer operator. When the tape load process is complete, OPLAN identification information from the Summary Reference File (SRF) is displayed on the screen for the users information.

L.5 Outputs

MPM Option K outputs a copy of the appropriate TPFDD File and the accompanying Summary Reference File to temporary disk space.

L.6 Files

The Time Phased Force Deployment Data File and the Summary Reference File are copied by this program.

APPENDIX M

MISCELLANEOUS JOPS PROCEDURES

This appendix provides instructions for various commonly used non-MPM JOPS capabilities that might be needed by the medical planner. Miscellaneous procedures provided in this appendix are listed below:

Section	Procedure	Page
M1	JOPS Initialization Procedure	M1-1
M2	JOPS Wrap-Up Procedure (*FINISH)	M2-1
M3	Basic TPFDD Building Procedure	M3-1
M4	TPFDD Paging Procedure	M4-1
M5	GEOFILE Paging Procedure	M5-1
M6	FILE (TPTRL Working Paper) Procedure and Report	M6-1

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SECTION M1 - JOPS INITIALIZATION PROCEDURE

M1.1 Purpose

This procedure provides the user with the capability of logging on to the JOPS system from the system level.

M1.2 General

During the initialization procedure, the user is asked for accounting information applicable to the system and has the option to edit or re-enter this information.

M1.3 Inputs

User inputs are made in response to the formatted terminal displays shown below:

Step 1 - Display:

* (Note: After logging on to the terminal, an asterisk will appear on the screen).

Step 2 - Enter:

SYSTEM JOPS

Step 3 - Display:

JOPS FILE INITIALIZATION TAKING PLACE AT THIS TIME...PLEASE WAIT.
**TO TERMINATE THE JOPS SYSTEM ENTER *FINISH AFTER VALID IDENT INFORMATION **
ENTER ACCOUNTING INFORMATION FOR SPAWNED JOBS (COLUMNS 16-72 OF IDENT CARD)

Step 4 - Enter:

Your assigned account number (Example: 1820020/10/4967,MPM). Up to eight optional characters preceded by a comma may be entered at the end of the account number. Anything so entered will appear on the banner line on the front page of all printed reports).

Step 5 - Display:

YOUR ENTRY WAS -
1820020/10/4967,MPM
ENTER 'EDIT' TO HAVE THE SYSTEM EDIT THE IDENT INFORMATION.
THIS EDIT WILL CAUSE A SLIGHT DELAY BEFORE YOU CAN CONTINUE.
ENTER 'NO' TO BYPASS THIS EDIT. CAUTION- IF THIS OPTION IS USED YOUR PRINTED OUTPUT WILL ABORT IF THE IDENT INFORMATION IS INCORRECT.
ENTER 'NEW' TO RE-ENTER IDENT INFORMATION.

Step 6 - Enter:

EDIT or NO or NEW. Unless there is no doubt that your IDENT information is correct, it is recommended that you enter "Edit"; the delay that this edit causes is much preferred to an abort of your output should the information be incorrect. If you know that the IDENT information is incorrect, enter "new" to return to Step 3.

M1.4 Processing

Initialization of JOPS is a procedure generated by JIM (JOPS Interface Module) which is part of the JOPS System Monitor. When initialization is complete, the system will ask for a specific module within JOPS to execute.

M1.5 Outputs

There are no outputs produced with this procedure.

M1.6 Files

No files are used.

SECTION M2 - JOPS WRAP-UP PROCEDURE (*FINISH)

M2.1 Purpose

This procedure provides the user with the capability of logging off the JOPS system and then saving or printing the monitor run log and/or any output reports.

M2.2 General

During the Wrap-up procedure, the user is asked for information concerning the disposition of files, outputs to printers and the security classification of the output.

M2.3 Inputs

User inputs are made in response to the formatted terminal displays shown below:

Step 1 - Display:

ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED

Step 2 - Enter:

*FINISH

Step 3 - Display:

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE/PRINT THE MONITOR RUN LOG?

Step 4 - Enter:

YES or NO. If "Yes" is entered, a log of all display's and entries made during the terminal session will be printed.

Step 5 - Display:

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE/PRINT THE GENERATED OUTPUT REPORTS

Step 6 - Enter:

YES or NO. "Yes" should be entered if MPM options A, B, D or G had been previously executed.

Step 7 - Display:

ENTER THE HIGHEST CLASSIFICATION OF THE OUTPUT REPORTS

U - UNCLASSIFIED	C - CONFIDENTIAL
S - SECRET	T - TOP SECRET

Step 8 - Enter:

U or S or C or T.

Step 9 - Display:

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE THIS OUTPUT TO TAPE?

Step 10 - Enter:

YES or NO. If "No" go to Step 15; otherwise continue. (This question refers to saving your printed outputs only; not the Medical Working File. "No" is usually entered as most planners want only a printed copy of their reports and the original source information for the reports is already saved on the TPFDD or MWF tapes).

Step 11 - Display:

ENTER REEL NUMBER OF YOUR OUTPUT TAPE

Step 12 - Enter:

XXXXX (appropriate tape reel number)

Step 13 - Display:

XXXXX - IS THIS TAPE NUMBER CORRECT? ENTER YES OR NO.

Step 14 - Enter:

YES or NO. If "No" return to Step 11; otherwise continue.

Step 15 - Display:

ENTER 'SYSOUT' TO PRINT THE REPORTS ON THE COMPUTER CENTER PRINTER
ENTER 'REMOTE(XX, YY, ZZ)' TO PRINT ON REMOTE LINE PRINTERS XX, XY AND ZZ.
ENTER 'END' IF NO PRINT IS DESIRED.

Step 16 - Enter:

SYSOUT, REMOTE(XX), or END

Step 17 - Display:

JIM...TERMINATING SNUMB = nnnnT
At this point, the user is back at the system level of TSS. If the JOPS log or printed reports were previously requested and directed to SYSOUT, be sure to save the SNUMB.

M2.4 Processing

The JOPS Interface Module (JIM) directs the Wrap-up procedure. After this point, the user may enter another system or enter "Bye" to disconnect the terminal.

M2.5 Outputs

A monitor-run log and any previously executed reports may be output by this procedure, if so requested.

M2.6 Files

The JOPS System Run Log and output files are used in the Wrap-up procedure.

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SECTION M3 - BASIC TPFDD BUILDING PROCEDURE

M3.1 Purpose

JOPS Force Requirement Generator (FRG) modules F10 and F14 may be executed in tandem to create a force record TPFDD suitable for input to the MPM Population at Risk (MPM Option B).

M3.2 General

The JOPS Medical Planning Module is intended for use in determining medical requirements in support of an OPLAN dependent TPFDD. In the normal OPLAN development/analysis cycle, the force record portion of the TPFDD is constructed and provided by the force planner; the medical planner does not normally construct TPFDDs. The procedures outlined below are, however, provided for use by the medical planner in the event that he or she wishes to create a small TPFDD, containing minimum essential data, to be used in initializing a Population at Risk for generalized medical modeling or assessment purposes. As noted, these procedures will generate only the minimum TPFDD information necessary to create a Population at Risk. Additional TPFDD construction and modification modules are discussed in the JOPS FRG Users' Manual.

M3.3 Inputs

Modules F10 and F14 can be consecutively executed in the online mode according to the following computer-user dialogue.

Step 1 - Display:

ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED

Step 2 - Enter:

F10

Step 3 - Display:

MODULE F10 ALLOWS YOU TO CREATE OR MODIFY OPLAN IDENTIFICATION DATA FOR A PLAN UNDER DEVELOPMENT, OR IF YOU ARE STRUCTURING A FORCE PACKAGE YOU CAN CREATE OR MODIFY PACKAGE IDENTIFICATION DATA. IF YOU ARE BEGINNING A NEW OPLAN ENTER 'BEGIN'. IF YOU ARE MODIFYING OPLAN IDENTIFICATION DATA FOR AN EXISTING OPLAN ENTER 'MODIFY'. IF YOU ARE DEVELOPING A FORCE PACKAGE AND WANT TO CREATE OR MODIFY EXISTING PACKAGE IDENTIFICATION DATA ENTER 'PACKAGE'. TO RETURN TO THE MODULE ENTRY LEVEL ENTER 'END'.
ENTER 'BEGIN', 'MODIFY', 'PACKAGE', OR 'END' AS APPROPRIATE.

Step 4 - Enter:

BEGIN

Step 5 - Display:

DO YOU WANT A LIST OF AVAILABLE JOPS MODULES?

Step 6 - Enter:

NO

Step 7 - Display:

DO YOU WANT TO CREATE YOUR OPLAN ONTO A PRMFL OR TEMPORARY FILE? ENTER 'PERM' OR 'TEMP'.

Step 8 - Enter:

PERM or TEMP. If "Perm" is entered, the user will wait for a permanent disk storage space to be allocated. Because of limitations of permanent file space at many sites, TPFDDs are usually created on temporary file space and saved to tape.

Step 9 - Display:

ENTER THE DATE (EXAMPLE - 30 SEPTEMBER 1972) OR
ENTER THE WORD CURRENT TO TAKE THE CURRENT DATE FROM THE SYSTEM.

Step 10 - Enter:

Appropriate date or CURRENT.

Step 11 - Display:

ENTER CLASSIFICATION CODE FOR THE FORCE LIST -

U - UNCLASSIFIED	C - CONFIDENTIAL
S - SECRET	T - TOP SECRET

Step 12 - Enter:

U, S, C, or T.

Step 13 - Display:

ENTER OPLAN NUMBER. EXAMPLE - 753XX.

Step 14 - Enter:

Appropriate OPLAN number (user-defined) or END. If "End", go to Step 27.

Step 15 - Display:

ENTER UNCLASSIFIED OPLAN IDENTIFICATION NOT TO EXCEED 36 CHARACTERS.
* INDICATES COLUMN 36 *

Step 16 - Enter:

Appropriate OPLAN identification (user-defined), a null response (blank space), or END. If "End", go to Step 27.

Step 17 - Display:

ENTER TASK ORGANIZATION NOT TO EXCEED 50 CHARACTERS.
* INDICATES COLUMN 50 *

Step 18 - Enter:

Appropriate task organization, a null response, or END. If "End," go to Step 27.

Step 19 - Display:

ENTER THE OBJECTIVE AREA NOT TO EXCEED 36 CHARACTERS.
EXAMPLE - SOUTH POLE
* INDICATES COLUMN 36 *

Step 20 - Enter:

Appropriate objective area, a null response, or END. If "End" go to Step 27.

Step 21 - Display:

ENTER SIX CHARACTER ORIGINATOR'S UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE (UIC). FIRST CHARACTER MUST BE FROM TABLE BELOW.
1ST CH.
CODE
W - US ARMY
F - US AIR FORCE
M - US MARINE CORPS
N - US NAVY
C - US COAST GUARD
D - JOINT

Step 22 - Enter:

Appropriate 6-character UIC or END. If "End", go to Step 27.

Step 23 - Display:

ENTER OPLAN CHANGE NUMBER (2N), IF APPLICABLE.

Step 24 - Enter:

Appropriate OPLAN change number (i.e., start with 01), a null response, or END. If "End", go to Step 27.

Step 25 - Display:

ENTER CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS NOT TO EXCEED 400 CHARACTERS.
* INDICATES COLUMN 80 *

Step 26 - Enter:

Appropriate concept of operations or other applicable information as appropriate. Enter "END" in the first 3 spaces of the line following the last line on which concept data is entered.

Step 27 - Display:

DO YOU WANT AN OPLAN IDENTIFICATION REPORT PRINTED?

Step 28 - Enter:

YES or NO. If "No" go to Step 31; otherwise continue.

Step 29 - Display:

ENTER 'SYSOUT' TO HAVE THE REPORT PRINTED ON THE COMPUTER CENTER PRINTER, OR 'REMOTE (XX)', WHERE XX IS THE ID OF THE SPECIFIC REMOTE LINE PRINTER THE REPORT IS TO GO TO.

Step 30 - Enter:

SYSOUT or REMOTE (XX) where XX is a remote printer ID.

Step 31 - Display:

ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED (Note: At this point, the user may choose to review and/or modify OPLAN identification data previously entered by executing submodule F10A; the user may want to see a display of the contents of the Summary Reference File (SRF) Identification Record by executing submodule F10D. In order to complete the process of building a basic TPFDD, the user should continue with Step 32.

Step 32 - Enter:

F14

Step 33 - Display:

THIS MODULE PROVIDES THE CAPABILITY TO ADD CHANGE AND DELETE FORCE AND NONUNIT RELATED INFORMATION. PLEASE SELECT A CODE FROM THE LIST BELOW TO CONTINUE.

CODE	DESCRIPTION
A	ADD FORCE/UNIT IDENTIFICATION, ROUTING, AND MOVEMENT CHARACTERISTICS
B	CHANGE FORCE/UNIT IDENTIFICATION, AND ROUTING INFORMATION
C	CHANGE FORCE/UNIT MOVEMENT CHARACTERISTICS
D	DELETE FORCE AND NONUNIT RELATED RECORDS FROM THE TPFDD
E	ADD OR CHANGE NONUNIT CARGO MOVEMENT CHARACTERISTICS AND ROUTING DATA
F	ADD OR CHANGE NONUNIT PERSONNEL CHARACTERISTICS AND ROUTING DATA
G	ADD, CHANGE, OR DELETE MOVEMENT TABLES INFORMATION
H	ADD, CHANGE, OR DELETE GENERAL REMARKS INFORMATION
J	ADD, CHANGE, OR DELETE SERVICE FORCE REMARKS INFORMATION
K	TERMINATE THIS MODULE

EXAMPLE - A

Step 34 - Enter:

Enter A unless you wish to change or delete information previously entered. The following steps are included in submodule F14A and allow the user to create a TPFDD, one record at a time. Additional instructions may be found on pp. A5-1 through A5-27 of the FRG Users' Manual.

Step 35 - Display:

MODULE F14A ALLOWS YOU TO CREATE AND ADD FORCES TO A FORCE LIST UNDER DEVELOPMENT. DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE?

Step 36 - Enter:

YES or NO. If "No", go to Step 49; otherwise continue.

Step 37 - Display:

ENTER FORCE IDENTIFICATION DATA IN THE FORMAT BELOW.

FRN	P R O	S V C	UTC	ULC	FORCE DESCRIPTION	RESVD	F I C	AUTH PERS STRNG	P I C
----	-	-	----	---	----------	----	-	----	-

Step 38 - Enter:

Appropriate force identification data in the format shown. The following are suggested entries which would have relevance to the Population at Risk Report:

FRN (Force Requirement Number): Unique alphanumeric identification of a force required for a given plan or document. Detailed instructions are provided on pp. B-22 through B-24 of the FRG Users' Manual. This is required data. Must be 2, 3, 4, or 5 characters with the second character numeric. For our purposes, we may identify each independent force record with any unique but simple FRN.
EXAMPLE: A01, A02, A03, etc.

Providing Organization Code: Required data. Enter A (HQ US Army), F (HQ US Air Force), M (HQ US Marine Corps), or N (HQ US Navy).

Service Code: Optional data. Enter A (US Army), F (US Air Force), M (US Marine Corps), or N (US Navy).

UTC (Unit Type Code): Identifies the type of unit for which the force requirement is stated. Required data. Must be one of the UTCs contained in TUCHA or one of the Functional Category Codes listed on pp. --- through --- of this manual followed by 99BB for a nonstandard unit.
EXAMPLE: Z99BB, F99BB, etc.

ULC (Unit Line Code): Describes the level of unit for which the force requirement is stated. Required data for a nonstandard UTC. Use one of the codes listed on pp. B-5 through B-8 of the FRG Users' Manual.
EXAMPLE: AST (Air Station), HSP (Hospital), or NSL (no significant level)

Force Description: Free-form field (up to 31 characters) which contains supplemental information to assist in describing the type and level of the required force. This is optional data.
EXAMPLE: TESTUNIT #1, etc.

RESVD (Force Description Service Reserved): Optional data. Normally not used for this simplified TPFDD form.

FIC (Force Indicator Code): Distinguishes between standard and nonstandard force requirements. Required data (zero-filled if nothing is entered). Must be one of the codes found on p. B-9 of the FRG Users' Manual.
EXAMPLE: Use a FIC of 8 for a nonstandard force entry.

AUTH PERS (Authorized Personnel): Provides the personnel strength of the required force associated with the UTC. Can be an estimate of authorized wartime strength. Required data for nonstandard UTC (zero-filled if nothing is entered). Must be 5 numeric characters and right-justified with leading zeroes.
EXAMPLE: 00250, 00080, etc.

PIC (Parent Indicator Code): Distinguishes an independent/subordinate force requirement from a parent force requirement. Leave this field blank.

The following is an example of a completed force entry:

```
     P S                                                 F AUTH  P
     R V                                                 I PERS  I
FRN  O C UTC   ULC FORCE DESCRIPTION               RESVD C STRNG C
---  - - ----- --- ------------------------------- ----- - ----- -
A01  A A Z99BB NSL TESTUNIT #1                           8 00200
```

Step 39 - Display:

DO YOU WANT TO ENTER FORCE ROUTING DATA

Step 40 - Enter:

YES or NO. Enter "Yes" in order to enter Destination Geocode and RDD.

Step 41 - Display:

ENTER FORCE ROUTING DATA IN THE FORMAT BELOW.

```
     **INTERMEDIATE-LOC***  *****PORT-OF-DEBARKATION*****  ***DESTINATION****
            DC          D  R         DC                         P       DC
     M S C  IO         DE T E  M S C IO                         R M S C IO
     O R O  SN        NAL Y A  O R O SN       ERLY LATE         Y O R O SN      REQD
     D C N  CS GEO    BYA P F  D C N CS GEO   ARRV ARRV         A D C N CS GEO  DELV
FRN  E E F  HT CODE   RSY E T  E E F HT CODE  DATE DATE PRI     D E E F HT CODE DATE
---  - - -  -- ----   --- - -  - - - -- ----  ---- ---- ---     - - - - -- ---- ----
```

Step 42 - Enter:

Appropriate Force Routing Data in the format shown. (Note: Use the same FRN as you did in Step 38). Since the medical planner will only be concerned with Routing Data at the Destination Geolocation, all fields previous to this should be left blank (except for the FRN).

MODE: Indicates the preferred transportation mode for movement of the force to the destination. Use value "Z" for an in-place unit (i.e., a unit that is in-place prior to C-Day). Other codes may be found on pp. B-10 through B-12 of the FRG Users' Manual.
EXAMPLE: A (air), S (sea), L (land), F (optional), Z (in-place).

SOURCE: Indicates the preferred source of transportation for movement of the force to the destination. Required data unless unit is in-place. Codes used must be one of those found on pp. B-10 through B-12 of the FRG Users' Manual.
EXAMPLE: C (supporting CINC), D (supported CINC), N (host nation).

LOAD CONFIGURATION: Describes the type loading desired for delivery of the force to the destination. Required data unless unit is in-place. Codes may be found on p. B-13 of the FRG Users' Manual.
EXAMPLE: A (administrative), P (airdrop), N (not applicable), etc.

DISCHARGE CONSTRAINTS: Describes a maximum of two limitations or restrictions at the destination. A single value constraint should be left-justified. Use value "N" when discharge constraints are not applicable. Required data unless unit is in-place. Codes may be found on p. B-14 of the FRG Users' Manual.
EXAMPLE: N (no special discharge), V (self-sustaining vessel), etc.

GEOLOCATION CODE: Describes the specific location of the destination. If destination is unknown, but country is known, use XPQF (unknown foreign location). Valid Geocodes may be selected from the Standard Specified Geolocation File (GEOFILE) by using module F12E of JOPS. Required data.
EXAMPLE: XPQF (unknown), 00XT (Western Med), etc.

RDD (Required Delivery Date): Specifies the latest date that a force must arrive at the destination and complete unloading. (This is the date that the unit's personnel strength will be added to the Population at Risk). An RDD of all 9s indicates an in-place unit.
EXAMPLE: C001, C000, N005, 9999 etc.

The following is an example of a completed force routing entry:

	INTERMEDIATE-LOC*								*****PORT-OF-DEBARKATION*****									***DESTINATION****					
				DC		D		B				DC					P				DC		
	M	S	C	IO		DE	T	E	M	S	C	IO					R	M	S	C	IO		
	O	R	O	SN		NAL	Y	A	O	R	O	SN		ERLY	LATE		I	O	R	O	SN		REQD
	D	C	N	CS	GEO	BYA	P	F	D	C	N	CS	GEO	ARRV	ARRV		A	D	C	N	CS	GEO	DELV
FRN	E	E	F	HT	CODE	RSY	E	T	E	E	F	HT	CODE	DATE	DATE	PRI	D	E	E	F	HT	CODE	DATE
A01																		A	C	N	N	XPQF	C025

Step 43 - Display:

DO YOU WANT TO ENTER UNIT DATA

Step 44 - Enter:

YES or NO. Enter "No" since this data is not necessary for MPM purposes.

Step 45 - Display:

DO YOU WANT TO ENTER MOVEMENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR THIS FORCE?

Step 46 - Enter:

Enter "No" unless you need to change personnel requirements or cargo category codes.

Step 47 - Display:

DO YOU WANT TO ENTER ANOTHER FORCE?

Step 48 - Enter:

YES or NO. If you wish to add more force records, enter "Yes" and return to Step 37; otherwise continue.

Step 49 - Display:

ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED

M3.4 Processing

In the process of developing a new force list for an OPLAN or force package, module F10 must be executed before any of the other JOPS FRG modules can be used. A portion of the information entered into the computer by F10 is used in the preparation of headings for reports produced by the other modules. In the maintenance of an OPLAN, the user might need to add new data, change existing data, or delete complete records from the TPFDD or SRF files. Module F14 provides this capability by selecting the appropriate submodule to perform the specific request of the user.

M3.5 Outputs

Module F10 will produce an optional JOPS OPLAN Identification Report (F10A). Module F14 will produce a Force List/Movement Requirements Working Paper (F11D) if one is requested by the user.

M3.6 Files

a. Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) File
b. Summary Reference File (SRF)
c. Standard Specified Geographic Locations File (GEOFILE)
d. Type Unit Data (TUCHA) File
e. Type Unit Detail (TUDET) File

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SECTION M4 - TIME PHASED FORCE DEPLOYMENT DATA (TPFDD) FILE PAGING PROCEDURE

M4.1 Purpose

The TPFDD file paging procedure allows the JOPS user to scan a TPFDD page by page or according to some specified detail, ie. record sequence number, ULN, CIN, or PIN.

M4.2 General

The TPFDD paging module permits the planner to view requested TPFDD information while on the terminal.

M4.3 Inputs

The user is asked to respond to computer initiated dialogue as follows:

Step 1 - Display:

ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED

Step 2 - Enter:

F12G or *PAGE TPFDD (Note: The "*Page TPFDD" command may be given any time during the execution of any JOPS module to call in the TPFDD paging module. Upon completion of the TPFDD paging routine, control will be returned to the original module).

Step 3 - Display:

THIS MODULE ALLOWS SCANNING OF THE TPFDD FILE AND DETAILED INSPECTION
OF SPECIFIC TPFDD RECORDS. DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE.
ENTER 'YES' TO CONTINUE, OR '*ENDPAGE' TO TERMINATE MODULE

Step 4 - Enter:

Enter YES or *ENDPAGE. If "*Endpage" go to Step 7; otherwise, continue with Step 5.

Step 5 - Display:

THE TPFDD FILE IS READY FOR SCANNING. ENTER 'FP' TO DISPLAY THE FIRST PAGE. A DETAIL DISPLAY OF A SPECIFIC TPFDD RECORD CAN BE OBTAINED AT ANY TIME BY ENTERING THE RECORD SEQUENCE NUMBER OR #ULN OR #CIN OR #PIN. TO TERMINATE SCANNING ENTER '*ENDPAGE'. THE PROGRAM IS WAITING A RESPONSE.

Step 6 - Enter:

FP - Display first page of file
NP - Display next page of file
PP - Display preceding page of file
LP - Display last page of file
PAGE nnnn - Display specific page indentified by nnnn
nnnnn - Display detail for record sequence number nnnn
#ULN - Display detail for a force unit line number
#CIN - Display detail for a nonunit cargo increment number
#PIN - Display detail for a nonunit personnel increment number
*ENDPAGE - terminate paging.
If "*Endpage", go to Step 7; otherwise, the appropriate display will appear on the terminal and remain until another command is given from the list above.

Step 7 - Display:

ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED (Note: If the TPFDD paging module had been entered via the "*Page TPFDD" command during the execution of another JOPS module, that module will be reentered at the location where it was originally exited).

M4.4 Processing

The TPFDD paging procedure is initialized after a specified TPFDD has been loaded using MPM Option K. After initialization, the user may review the TPFDD according to specified paging commands. After completion of this procedure, the user may enter another module in the JOPS system.

M4.5 Outputs

The TPFDD displays paged during this procedure may be printed in the monitor-run log.

M4.6 Files

The Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) File must be loaded for this procedure. The Standard Specified Geographic Locations File (GEOFILE) is also used but need not be loaded.

SECTION M5 - STANDARD SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS FILE (GEOFILE) PAGING PROCEDURE

M5.1 Purpose

The GEOFILE paging procedure allows the JOPS user to scan or print a GEOFILE according to user-defined specifications. The user may qualify records using the following parameters:

a. Country/State Code
b. Logistics Planning and Reporting Code
c. Installation type.

M5.2 General

During the GEOFILE paging procedure, the user is required to enter appropriate geolocation codes in order to identify specific location information needed in the Medical Planning Module. A listing of valid codes can be provided using one of the options of the GEOFILE paging procedure. After retrieval parameters are entered, the GEOFILE is scanned sequentially in order to select qualifying GEOLOCs. A detailed report of these locations is then available after exercising the PRINT option of the module.

M5.3 Inputs

The user is asked to respond to computer-initiated dialogue as follows:

Step 1 - Display:

ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED

Step 2 - Enter:

F12E or *PAGE GEOFILE (Note: The "*Page GEOFILE" command may be used to call in the GEOFILE at any time during the execution of any JOPS module).

Step 3 - Display:

THIS MODULE ALLOWS YOU TO PRINT OR DISPLAY THE STANDARD GEOLOCATION FILE. ENTER 'PRINT', 'DISPLAY' OR '*ENDPAGE'.

Step 4 - Enter:

PRINT, DISPLAY, or *ENDPAGE. If "Display", continue. If "Print", go to Step 25. If "*Endpage" go to Step 39.

Step 5 - Display:

THIS MODULE ALLOWS YOU TO SELECTIVELY SCAN THROUGH THE STANDARD SPECIFIED GEOLOCATION FILE. YOU MAY QUALIFY LOCATIONS TO BE SCANNED USING ANY COMBINATION OF THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS:

1 - COUNTRY/STATE CODE
2 - LOGISTICS PLANNING AND REPORTING CODE
3 - INSTALLATION TYPE

ENTER NUMBERS REPRESENTING THE PARAMETERS YOU DESIRE TO USE EXAMPLE: 1,3.
FOLLOWED BY GEOLOC CODE MAY BE ENTERED AT ANY TIME A USER INPUT IS REQUIRED AND COMPLETE LOCATION DATA FOR THE GEOLOC SPECIFIED WILL BE DISPLAYED.
IF YOU DO NOT DESIRE TO CONTINUE WITH THIS MODULE, ENTER *ENDPAGE.

Step 6 - Enter:

Appropriate number codes (1, 2, and/or 3), #GEOLOC, or *ENDPAGE. If number codes are entered go to Step 7. If #GEOLOC is entered, then requested GEOLOC data is displayed with a return to Step 5. If *ENDPAGE is entered go to Step 39.

Step 7 - Process:

If number code entered is 1, continue with Step 8. If 2, go to Step 12. If 3, go to Step 18. After last response, go to Step 20.

Step 8 - Display:

ENTER DESIRED COUNTRY/STATE CODE(S) FOR QUALIFYING RECORDS IN FORMAT XX,XX UP TO A MAXIMUM OF 20 COUNTRY/STATE CODES.
IF YOU DO NOT KNOW THE SPECIFIC CODES DESIRED, ENTER 'SCAN' TO SCAN THROUGH A LIST OF LEGAL COUNTRY/STATE CODES.
ENTER 'SCAN' OR DESIRED COUNTRY/STATE CODES.

Step 9 - Enter:

Appropriate Country/State Codes or SCAN.
If "Scan" is entered, continue with next step; otherwise return to Step 7.

Step 10 - Display:

THE FOLLOWING SCANNING COMMANDS MAY BE USED.

FP - FIRST PAGE
NP - NEXT PAGE
PP - PREVIOUS PAGE
LP - LAST PAGE
PAGE NN
END - TO STOP SCANNING

Step 11 - Enter:

FP, NP, PP, LP, Page NN, or END. If "End", return to Step 8.

Step 12 - Display:

ENTER DESIRED LOGISTIC PLANNING CODES(S) IN FORMAT XX,XX,XX.
IF YOU DO NOT KNOW THE SPECIFIC CODES DESIRED, ENTER 'SCAN' TO SCAN THROUGH A LIST OF LEGAL LOGISTIC PLANNING AND REPORTING CODES AND THEIR MEANING.

Step 13 - Enter:

Appropriate Logistic Planning Codes or SCAN. If "Scan" is entered, continue with next step; otherwise return to Step 7.

Step 14 - Display:

THE FOLLOWING AREAS ARE FURTHER BROKEN DOWN INTO SUBAREAS FOR FURTHER DEFINITION. ENTER CODE TO DESIGNATE AREA YOU WANT TO SCAN IN DETAIL.
EXAMPLE: 1

CODE	AREA	CODE	AREA
1Z	UNASSIGNED (ALASKA)	5Z	PACOM
2Z	LANTCOM	6Z	UNASSIGNED (SOUTH AMERICA AND CENTRAL AMERICA EXCLUDING THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE
3Z	UNASSIGNED (NORTH AMERICA AND GREENLAND LESS ALASKA)	7Z	UNASSIGNED (SOUTH AFRICA)
4Z	USEUCOM	9Z	UNASSIGNED (REMAINDER OF NORTHERN HEMISPHERE)

WHEN SCANNING IS COMPLETE ENTER 'END'.

Step 15 - Enter:

Appropriate Code or END. If "End", return to Step 12; otherwise, continue with next step.

Step 16 - Display:

First display of codes is shown.

Step 17 - Enter:

Null response to continue sequential paging, END, or new area code. If "End",return to Step 12. This step may be repeated.

Step 18 - Display:

YOU CAN LIMIT THE LOCATIONS SELECTED BY SPECIFYING DESIRED INSTALLATION TYPES.
COMMON VALID ENTRIES ARE PROVIDED BELOW. ENTER AS MANY TYPES AS DESIRED, EACH
SEPARATED BY A COMMA. ENTER 'ALL' FOR ALL TYPES. 'END' MUST BE LAST ENTRY.

CODE	CODE	CODE
AAF - AUXILIARY AIRFIELD	ATM - AIR TERMINAL	MPT - MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
ABS - AIR BASE	CFB - CANADIAN FORCE BSE	MSL - MISSILE
AFB - AIR FORCE BASE	CGI - COAST GUARD INSTL	NAF - NAVIGATION AID
AFD - AIRFIELD	COM - COMMUNICATION	NAS - NAVAL AIR STATION
AFS - AIR FORCE STATION	CTY - CITY	NVI - NAVY INSTALLATION
AGB - AIR NAT GUARD BASE	DEN - DIST EARLY WRN STA	POL - POL RETAIL DIST
AGS - AIR NAT GUARD STA	DOC - DOCK	PRT - PORT
AIN - ARMY INSTALLATION	FLD - FIELD	RAF - ROYAL AIRFORCE STA
AMO - AMMUNITION STORAGE	HSP - HOSPITAL	STG - STORAGE
APC - APPROACH CONTROL	IAP - INTERNATIONAL APRT	SUC - SERVICE
APT - AIRPORT	MAI - MARINE AIR INSTL	TCN - TACAN
ASN - AIR STATION	NEW - MSL EARLY WARN STA	WAE - WEATHER STATION
AST - AIR STRIP	MGT - MARINE GRND INSTL	WSS - SYSTEM

Step 19 - Enter:

Desired installation types or ALL, followed by END.

Step 20 - Process:

The GEOLOC file is searched sequentially for qualifying records according to the parameters entered.

Step 21 - Display:

PROCESSING USER INPUT PARAMETERS - PLEASE STANDBY
THE GEOLOCATION RECORDS YOU SELECTED ARE READY FOR SCANNING.
THE FOLLOWING SCANNING COMMANDS MAY BE USED.
  FP - FIRST PAGE
  NP - NEXT PAGE
  PP - PREVIOUS PAGE
  LP - LAST PAGE
  PAGE NN
  END - TO STOP SCANNING
ENTER CORRECT PAGING RESPONSE WHEN READY TO CONTINUE PROCESSING.

Step 22 - Enter:

FP, NP, PP, LP, Page NN, END, or GEOLOC number. If "End," go to next step; otherwise, this step is repeated.

Step 23 - Display:

DO YOU WANT TO INSPECT OTHER DATA IN THE GEOLOCATION FILE.
ENTER 'YES', OR '*ENDPAGE' TO TERMINATE THIS MODULE.

Step 24 - Enter:

YES or *ENDPAGE. If "Yes", return to Step 5. If "*Endpage", go to Step 40.

Step 25 - Display:

ENTER 'S' TO DIRECT THE REPORT TO THE COMPUTER ROOM PRINTER.
ENTER 'R(XX)' TO DIRECT THE REPORT TO A REMOTE PRINTER
    WHERE DEVICE ID IS XX.
ENTER '*ENDPAGE' AND NO GEOFILE REPORT WILL BE PRODUCED.
NOW WAITING FOR YOUR RESPONSE.

Step 26- Enter:

S or R(XX) or *ENDPAGE. If "*Endpage", go to Step 40.

Step 27 - Display:

ENTER 'YES' TO OBTAIN A LISTING OF THE COMPLETE GEOFILE.
ENTER 'SELECT' TO QUALIFY THE REPORT CONTENT.

Step 28 - Enter:

YES or SELECT. If "Yes", go to Step 37; otherwise continue.

Step 29 - Display:

ENTER 'ALL' TO INCLUDE ALL COUNTRIES IN THE REPORT.
ENTER A TWO CHARACTER COUNTRY/STATE CODE AND ONLY RECORDS
    ASSOCIATED WITH THAT COUNTRY/STATE WILL QUALIFY.

Step 30 - Enter:

ALL or Country/State Code.

Step 31 - Display:

ENTER 'ALL' TO INCLUDE ALL INSTALLATIONS IN THE REPORT.
ENTER A THREE CHARACTER INSTALLATION TYPE CODE AND ONLY
    RECORDS OF THAT INSTALLATION TYPE WILL QUALIFY.

Step 32 - Enter:

ALL or Installation Type Code.

Step 33 - Display:

ENTER 'YES' TO INCLUDE ONLY THOSE RECORDS THAT HAVE
ZERO LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES.
ENTER 'NO' AND ALL LATITUDE/LONGITUDE VALUES WILL QUALIFY.

Step 34 - Enter:

YES or NO

Step 35 - Display:

ENTER 'YES' TO INCLUDE ONLY THOSE RECORDS WHICH HAVE
A STATUS OF CANCELLED.
ENTER 'NO' AND BOTH ACTIVE/CANCELLED RECORDS WILL QUALIFY

Step 36 - Enter:

YES or NO.

Step 37 - Display:

JOB SPAWNED - SNUMB = nnnnt
ENTER '*ENDPAGE' TO CONTINUE.
(Note: SNUMB # must be retained to identify the report)

Step 38 - Enter:

*ENDPAGE.

Step 39 - Display:

ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED (Note: If this program had been entered using the '*Page' command during execution of another module, control would return to that module).

M5.4 Processing

The GEOFILE paging procedure can be initialized after entering the JOPS system. The user is asked to enter certain information retrieval parameters and then selection of retrieval qualifying GEOLOCs requires sequential scanning of the entire GEOFILE. This process requires several minutes. Once qualifying records have been retrieved, the scanning process provides a 2 to 4 second response. The PRINT option of this module will spawn a separate job to generate the user's report, thus freeing the terminal for additional JOPS tasks. The planner is warned that, if the entire GEOFILE is requested to be printed a very large report will be produced.

M5.5 Outputs

A monitor-run log of displays described in the Inputs subsection and/or a Geographic Locations Report (F12E).

M5.6 Files

Standard Specified Geographic Locations File (GEOFILE).

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SECTION M6 - FILE (TPTRL WORKING PAPER) PROCEDURE AND REPORT

M6.1 Purpose

FILE is a submodule of JOPS which spawns a batch program to produce a Time Phased Transportation Requirements List (TPTRL) Working Paper.

M6.2 General

The TPTRL Working Paper will provide the medical planner with relevant Force Record information generated from a specified TPFDD. This information is often useful when greater TPFDD Force Record detail is required than that found in the Population at Risk Report.

M6.3 Inputs

The user will respond to the formatted displays shown below:

Step 1 - Display:

ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED

Step 2 - Enter:

FILE

Step 3 - Display:

MODULE FILE WILL SPAWN A BATCH PROGRAM TO PRODUCE A TPTRL WORKING PAPER.
A RESPONSE OF 'EXIT' AT ANY TIME DURING MODULE EXECUTION WILL TERMINATE FILE.
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE. ENTER 'YES' OR 'NO'.

Step 4 - Enter:

YES or NO. If "NO" go to Step 18; otherwise continue.

Step 5 - Display:

ENTER TAPE NUMBER OF TPFDD TO BE USED.

Step 6 - Enter:

nnnnn (Appropriate tape number).

Step 7 - Display:

YOU HAVE SPECIFIED TAPE NUMBER nnnnn
IS THE ABOVE TAPE NUMBER CORRECT. ENTER 'YES' OR 'NO'.

Step 8 - Enter:

YES or NO. If "No", return to Step 5; otherwise continue.

Step 9 - Display:

ENTER 'TONS' TO PRINT TONNAGES FOR BULK, OVERSIZE, OUTSIZE AND NAT CARGO (TPFDD DATA).
ENTER 'SQUARE' TO PRINT SQUARE FEET AND TONNAGES FOR VEHICULAR, NSDAB AND OTHER CARGO (TUCHA/SRF DATA).

Step 10 - Enter:

TONS or SQUARE (Note: The entry of "Tons" is normally appropriate as the medical planner is usually not interested in equipment square foot displacement information.

Step 11 - Display:

ENTER CLASSIFICATION CODE OF OUTPUT REPORT. LEGAL VALUES ARE

U - UNCLASSIFIED	C - CONFIDENTIAL
S - SECRET	T - TOP SECRET

Step 12 - Enter:

U, S, C, or T

Step 13 - Display:

ENTER 'SYSOUT' TO HAVE THE REPORT PRINTED ON THE COMPUTER CENTER PRINTER, OR 'REMOTE(XX)', WHERE XX IS THE ID OF THE SPECIFIC REMOTE LINE PRINTER WHICH THE REPORT IS TO GO.

Step 14 - Enter:

S or R(XX)

Step 15 - Display:

YOU MAY ENTER 'ALL' TO PRODUCE A PRINTED REPORT OF ALL RECORDS IN THE FILE OR YOU MAY PRINT SELECTED GROUPS. ENTER ALL OR GROUPS OF SEQUENCE NUMBERS TO BE PRINTED. WHEN THE LAST GROUP IS ENTERED, ENTER 'END'. GROUPS MUST BE SEPARATED BY A COMMA.
EXAMPLE 1-4,10,25,42-45,END

Step 16 - Enter:

Groups of TPFDD record sequence numbers or ALL followed by END.
(Note: TPFDD sequence numbers can be obtained by paging the TPFDD on the terminal. If "ALL" is entered, the entire TPFDD (both Force and Non-Unit Records) will be printed).

Step 17 - Display:

NOW EXECUTING SPAWN ROUTINE
JOB SPAWNED - SNUMB = nnnnt
(Note: The SNUMB must be retained for use in identifying the report if it is to be picked up from computer center printer).

Step 18 - Display:

ENTER MODULE TO BE EXECUTED

M6.4 Processing

Submodule F11E allows the user to enter the desired TPFDD tape number during execution of the first 8 steps of the Module. A batch program is then spawned to produce a TPTRL Working Paper with all or groups of sequence numbers to be printed.

M6.5 Outputs

Time Phased Transportation Requirements List Working Paper (F11E).

M6.6 Files

a. Summary Reference File (SRF)
b. Time Phased Force Deployment Data File (TPFDD)
c. Force Package File (FPF)
d. Major Equipment File (MEF)
e. Type Unit Data File (TUCHA)
f. Standard Specified Geographic Location File (GEOFILE)

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APPENDIX N

MPM OPTION SELECTION SEQUENCE

The sequence with which the planner selects the MPM timesharing options for execution is determined by what the planner is attempting to accomplish tempered by the need to load and/or save data from or to tape. The sequence of option selections differs depending whether a new Medical Working File (MWF) is being generated or an old MWF is being modified. Suggested sequences of events for each of these two possibilities are outlined in figures N-1 and N-2 and discussed below.

N.1.1 Building a New MWF. Construction of a new MWF normally requires two terminal sessions: one to generate the Echelon Planning Worksheet and a second to build a MWF and execute the computations. As a TPFDD is required both for generation of the Echelon Planning Worksheet and generation of the Population at Risk, MPM Option K (load a JOPS TPFDD from tape) must be executed during both terminal session (note: there is no need to save the TPFDD back to tape; MPM does not change any of the data on the TPFDD and the original version of the File remains on the tape during and after the load process). It does not matter in which sequence the Population at Risk or Medical Planning Factors generation programs (MPM Options B or E) are selected for execution during the second terminal session. The Population at Risk and Medical Planning Factors Reports (MPM Options D and G) however, obviously cannot be requested until the actual records have been generated by Options B and E. After both types of records have been generated (and, if necessary, modified) they must be saved to tape using MPM Option J; if not, all the work will be lost at the end of the terminal session. As the MPM batch computational process (MPM Option H) draws its input from tape, the MWF tape save option must also be executed before Option H is selected. Two final notes on the Option J tape save process: 1) the Population at Risk and Medical Planning Factors Records can be generated during two separate terminal sessions if the planner so desires as long as they are saved to the same tape; 2) once a specific Population at Risk or Medical Planning Factors Record has been generated and saved to tape; if that same record is later modified and resaved to the same tape, the second (modified) version of the record will replace the first version on the tape.

N.1.2 Modifying an Old MWF. The first step to be taken in modifying an old Medical Working File after calling up the MPM module is to load the old file into the computer using MPM Option I. Modifications may then be made using Option C and/or F. Note that the Modify Population at Risk program (Option C) does not require that a TPFDD be loaded as modifications allowed by this program only effect the planner defined "combat"/"support" unit designations and echelon assignments. If the actual TPFDD has been changed and the Population at Risk is to be updated to reflect these changes, the TPFDD must be loaded using MPM Option K and the Population at Risk must be regenerated using MPM Option B. After all updates have been made, the MWF must be resaved to tape (either the same tape from which it was loaded or a new tape) using MPM Option J.

JOPS Medical Planning Module
Suggested Sequence of Procedures

BUILDING A NEW FILE

Step #	JOPS Procedure	Function Performed	MPM Users Manual Reference
1	Initialize JOPS	Call Up JOPS System	Appendix M-1
2	Call Module MPM	Initiate the MPM Process	Appendix A
3	Select MPM Option K	Load a JOPS TPFDD	Appendix L
4	Select MPM Option A	Prepare Echelon Planning Worksheet	Appendix B
5	Terminate JOPS	Print the Echelon Worksheet	Appendix M-2
6	(off-line)	Plan echelon assignments using the Echelon Worksheet	Appendix B
7	Initialize JOPS	Call up JOPS System	Appendix M-1
8	Call Module MPM	Reinitiate the MPM Process	Appendix A
9	Select MPM Option K	Load a JOPS TPFDD	Appendix L
10	Select MPM Option B	Generate Population at Risk	Appendix C
11	Select MPM Option D	Prepare Population at Risk Report	Appendix E
12	Select MPM Option E	Generate Medical Planning Factors	Appendix F
13	Select MPM Option G	Prepare Medical Planning Factors Report	Appendix H
14	Select MPM Option J	Save Medical Working File to tape	Appendix K
15	Select MPM Option H	Initiate Batch Medical Computations	Appendix I
16	Terminate JOPS	Print Timesharing Reports and JOPS Log	Appendix M-2

Figure N-1. MWF Creation Sequence

JOPS Medical Planning Module
Suggested Sequence of Procedures

MODIFY AN EXISTING FILE

Step #	JOPS Procedure	Function Performed	MPM Users Manual Reference
1	Initialize JOPS	Call up JOPS System	Appendix M-1
2	Call Module MPM	Initiate the MPM Process	Appendix A
3	Select MPM Option I	Load existing Medical Working File	Appendix J
4	Select MPM Option C	Modify Population at Risk	Appendix D
5	Select MPM Option D	Prepare updated PAR Report	Appendix E
6	Select MPM Option F	Modify Medical Planning Factors	Appendix G
7	Select MPM Option G	Prepare updated Planning Factors Report	Appendix H
8	Select MPM Option J	Save modified Medical Working File to tape	Appendix J
9	Select MPM Option H	Initiate batch Medical Computations	Appendix I
10	Terminate JOPS	Print Timesharing Report and JOPS Log	Appendix M-2

Figure N-2. MWF Modification Sequence

APPENDIX O

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ALOS	Average Length of Stay
CC	Country Code
C-Day	The day movement commences
Class 8	Medical supplies
COMMZ	Communication Zone
CONUS	Continental United States
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
DoD	Department of Defense
DOW	Died of Wounds
Ech.	Echelon
Evac.	Evacuation
FRG	JOPS III Force Requirement Generator
FRN	Force Requirement Number (the first five characters of the Unit Line Number.)
GEO	Geolocation Code
GEOCODE	Geolocation Code
GEOFILE	Standard Specified Geolocation File
GEOLOC	Geolocation Code
INS	Installation type
IV	Intravenous
JCL	Job Control Language
JOPS	Joint Operation Planning System
KIA	Killed in Action
LAD	Latest Arrival Date

(Abbreviations/Acronyms continued)

MIA	Missing in Action
MPM	Medical Planning Module
MWF	Medical Working File
NBI	Nonbattle Injury
OPLAN	Operations Plan
OUTP	Outpatient
PAR	Population at Risk
PERS	Personnel
POD	Port of Debarkation
POE	Port of Embarkation
POW	Prisoner of War
RDD	Required Delivery Date
RLP	Remote Line Printer
RTD	Return to Duty
SC	State Code
SM	JOPS System Monitor
SRF	Summary Reference File
TPFDD	Time Phased Force Deployment Data
TSS	Timesharing System
ULN	Unit Line Number
UTC	Unit Type Code
VIP	Visual Input Processor
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System